

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2639.

## THE PRINCE DIDN'T COME YESTERDAY BUT SHOULD ARRIVE THIS MORNING

**In-Bound Steamer Seen Between Niihau and Kauai at 5:45 Last Evening—Afternoon Hoax Caught Even the Press—A Great Turnout Yesterday.**

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The original plans of Secretary Atkinson and Japanese Consul-General Miki Saito for the reception of General Prince Fushimi will be effective today, merely depending on the time of arrival of the steamer Manchuria from Yokohama this morning. Consul-General Saito stated last evening that if the Manchuria appeared off port at daybreak today, his party would leave in the Fearless or a launch for the vessel at 6:30 a. m. The remainder of the plans for the reception of the visitor, commencing at the wharf, will be carried out as originally devised. The procession from the Hackfeld wharf, in the Ewa end of the harbor, to the Young Hotel, will be as follows:

Mounted Police.  
Hawaiian Government Band.  
United States Troops.  
National Guard Troops.  
Prince Fushimi and Secretary Atkinson.  
Aides to Secretary Atkinson.  
Consul-General Saito.  
Prince Fushimi's Suite, each riding with a member of the committee.

If the Manchuria is in port tonight the invitation reception at the Japanese Consulate will take place from 8 to 9:30 o'clock. A Japanese lantern parade will precede the reception. Yesterday the Consul-General sent a wireless message to Manager Fairchild of the Maake plantation, Kauai, asking him to watch out for the Manchuria, but at 9 p. m. Mr. Fairchild reported that he had not seen her. Late last evening a wireless dispatch from Sheriff Coney of Kauai reached Secretary Atkinson that the Manchuria or some other Oriental boat, Honolulu-bound, was seen between Niihau and Kauai at 5:45 p. m.

General Prince Fushimi did not arrive yesterday from Japan on the steamer Manchuria, but Honolulu celebrated his intended arrival just the same. There was all the martial array of Federal and Territorial troops, police in their best uniforms mounted on prancing chargers, Japanese and Territorial officials in the garb of their rank—frock coats and high hats—organizations of Japanese veterans of the Chinese-Japanese war, Japanese students and thousands of Japanese in their gayest kimonos, interspersed with a curious crowd of foreigners.

The Prince was not here and the marshalling of Honolulu's townspeople came about through an odd error. A police officer had been stationed on a high point on the Waianae ridge to signal the approach of the Manchuria from the west. While the officer was straining his eyes to catch a glimpse of the big vessel, two natives hurried down from a higher eminence with the news that a steamer's smoke was visible on the horizon. The police officer sped down the slope to the nearest telephone and called up Secretary Atkinson informing him of the discovery. Secretary Atkinson passed the joyful news on to the electric light station and instantly three long blasts were blown by the whistle.

Immediately a tide of humanity set out towards the waterfront. The wharves overflowed with Japanese and foreigners. The Naval docks, Hackfeld wharf and the waterfront in general was alive. The tug Fearless put up a Japanese flag at the mainmast and in a short while Consul-General Saito and the members of the reception committee went aboard. They were soon joined by the Hawaiian Government band which passed the time playing inspiring music.

The Customs Inspectors' office was besieged by telephone to ascertain when the vessel would come in. The inspectors donned their Sunday best uniforms, polished up their badges and were a fine looking body of men when they returned ready for duty. The immigration officials were also in their native uniforms. The officials marched up and down the stairs leading to the end of the Custom House and took turns gazing at the horizon off Ewa's Point looking for the first sign of smoke. For two and a half hours the glass was levelled but no sign came.

All were patient, however, and kept up the vigil until late in the afternoon.

The United States Marine Hospital office was full of expectancy, and the shoulder straps of the officers glistened.

Then came a dash of color as Lieut. Wesley K. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Captain Sam Johnson and Lieut. T. P. Cummins, in full artillery regimentals, displaying plenty of gold braid, their scabbards flashing in the sunlight, came down to board the U. S. quarantine launch.

In fact the whole town was buzzing with expectancy. Flags were hoisted, the Young Hotel displaying with the American and Hawaiian standards, the sun flag of Japan. The sampan fishing fleet, moored makai of the Channel wharf, was a gay mass of flags and streamers.

But time wore on and the watchers from the Custom House and the Young Building saw no trace of the huge bulk of the Manchuria on the horizon. "Diamond Head" Charley was as mute as the proverbial oyster. A Custom's inspector, weary with answering telephone inquiries, replied to one curious person: "Yes, she's sighted, but she isn't in sight."

The Hackfeld wharf, where the Manchuria was to dock, held a dense mass of people. The enclosed portion was reserved for Japanese and local officials and persons in general not Asiatics, except the organized marching bodies of Japanese.

A company of United States artillery in khaki from Camp McKinley, in command of Captain Nichols, came to rest on Queen street near King. The National Guard companies, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Zeigler, rested on King street near the bridge. Three companies of Japanese war veterans, all wearing white caps with black visors, with medals adorning their breasts, were drawn up in line on the outer approach to the Hackfeld wharf. In the line were also the members of the Young Men's Buddhist Association, carrying Japanese and American flags. Their uniform consisted of dark green blouses, white trousers and white caps.

Hacks were at a premium and did a rushing business. They were eternally on the move and idle spectators had plenty to do dodging them. Whole Japanese families had but one motive, that of reaching the wharves where they could catch a glimpse of their Prince.

It was an ensemble of nationalities, bright color and picturesqueness that has seldom been seen here.

Then the afternoon papers came out. The Bulletin had big head lines—"Prince Fushimi Will Land Tonight"—and the initial paragraph started more people off to the waterfront, when it said: "The Manchuria was sighted off Waianae at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and will be at the dock at about 5:30 this evening."

But it was reserved for the Star to cap the climax. In its second edition it displayed the following headlines: "Prince Is Here. Distinguished Visitor From Japan on the Steamer Manchuria Off the Harbor." Then followed a statement that the vessel would be in the harbor before dark unless sickness was discovered on board.

In the article following the above the Star told how the Prince had been greeted by local officials as the "two vessels came together," meaning the tug Fearless and Manchuria. The Star continued:

"Before the Manchuria arrived off the harbor, the Japanese reception committee composed of the following boarded the tug Fearless and reached the steamer as she came to a stop: Dr. Uchida, M. Kishi, Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank; O. Shioda, Manager of the Kei Hin Bank; T. C. Shiozawa, proprietor of the Hawaii Shingoro; T. Ishikawa, Manager of the Yamamoto to Shimbun; A. K. Ozawa, agent of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association; Rev. Motokawa of the Methodist church; Rev. Okumura of the Congregational church and Rev. Imamura of the Buddhist Temple. The Hawaiian Government band was also aboard and played the Japanese National anthem as the two vessels came together.

"Consul Saito accompanied by Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, went in the Customs launch to meet the Manchuria and board her outside of the harbor."

As neither the tug Fearless or the Customs launch stirred from their moorings, the above statement was probably intended for readers of Marine Exchange news only.

About 5 o'clock Secretary Atkinson discovered that the whole thing was a hoax, and that the smoke the natives



PRINCE FUSHIMI.

saw from the Waianae range heights was probably that of the departing China or some little island boat which was stoking up heavily.

It didn't take long for the news to sweep the waterfront and then the return to town was made. Headed by the Hawaiian Government band, led by Drum-Major Wm. Ellis, wielding a baton, the Hawaiian National Guard marched along King street and back to the armory, followed by the Buddhist organization. The National Guardsmen were spick and span in their new khaki uniforms, new cartridge belt holders, and carried Krags. The Federal troops boarded a street car and rode back to Camp McKinley. The Japanese veterans showed to advantage when marching in sets of fours, indicating a past military training in which the German system of marching was evident. The crowds then dispersed and soon the town was laughing over its mistake.

There was mild excitement when Captain Sam Johnson, who commands crack Company F of the First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii, came down to the waterfront in the full dress regimentals of a captain of artillery. It was whispered about that Captain Johnson, in long years gone by, had been a Russian, and that it would seem paradoxical for a Russian to be on a reception committee to a Japanese Prince. However, Prince Fushimi may not think that Sam is a Russian for the captain is not in the habit of running away when he sees a Japanese officer. Captain Johnson, however, is an American citizen now of the loyal Republican patriotic stripe.

About three hundred Japanese school children, ranging from little tots to boys and girls of twelve and thirteen years of age, were drawn up in line opposite the Young Hotel yesterday afternoon. They remained there for nearly two hours when Manager Lake of the hotel sent an invitation to those in charge to bring the little ones up to the Roof Garden. The invitation was accepted and the children romped over the roof for another hour. At times they were marshalled and marched around the promenades singing Japanese airs.

### HONOLULU TURNS OUT TO WELCOME JAPAN'S FAVORITE FIGHTING PRINCE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

All Honolulu welcomed His Imperial Highness Prince Sadunaru Fushimi yesterday morning on his arrival from Yokohama on the Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria. For the remainder of the day and last evening the city was in semi-festival garb in honor of the distinguished guest. From the time the Prince arrived off the harbor at early dawn until a late hour last night, Japanese, not only of Honolulu but of all parts of Oahu and from the other islands, gathered wherever he might appear during his passage through the city's streets and gaze him round at "Hawaii."

It was a great day for Honolulu, for only once before had a prince of the

Imperial House of Japan set foot upon Hawaiian soil. Prince Yorohito Komatsu, cousin of the Emperor, was a lieutenant on the Naniwa in 1893. That Prince Fushimi is in Honolulu today on the occasion of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, is a coincidence which adds interest to the celebration.

The reception accorded to General Prince Fushimi yesterday by the Territorial officials and the people, which is but a prelude to the welcome which will be extended him as he lands upon the Pacific Coast as the guest of the United States, was altogether fitting. All classes of citizens joined in the common effort to show the Prince the respect due his exalted station and the loyal subjects of the Mikado showed in their "Banzais" in their patient vigil for the Prince's appearance here and there about the city, and in their participation in the beautiful, novel and bizarre lantern procession last night, that their love and respect for the Imperial House was not left behind when they came across the sea.

The appearance of Prince Fushimi upon the streets, a distinguished European looking visitor in military garb, with polished manner, gave an excellent impression of the high caste Japanese.

The Prince's stay in Honolulu yesterday was a busy one, commencing with an exchange of courtesies while the Manchuria was yet outside the channel, followed by his great reception at the dock, his triumphal passage through the city, his greetings with Governor Carter, the luncheon at the Young Hotel, the automobile ride in the afternoon to the Aquarium, as well as through the Japanese quarters of the city, a dinner at the Japanese Consulate, the great lantern procession in the early evening, and the brilliant reception in his honor last night at the Consulate, which was attended by the members of the consular corps, Federal and Territorial officials, and representative foreigners of Honolulu.

Today, the anniversary of the celebration of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, Prince Fushimi will pay homage to the Emperor. Attired in the full dress uniform of a general of the Japanese army, he will go to the Japanese Consulate this morning and pay his respects to Consul Saito. The Government band will be in attendance.

The departure of Prince Fushimi for the steamer Manchuria will be the occasion of another outburst of patriotism on the part of the Japanese. Thousands of Japanese expect to be on the dock when the vessel pulls out on route for San Francisco.

### THE ARRIVAL.

Three long blocks of the Hawaiian Electric Company's whistle announced the arrival of the big mail steamer Manchuria off the harbor early yesterday morning. As on the day before, a general movement in the direction of the harbor began, principally of Japanese. Secretary of the Territory A. L. C. Atkinson, accompanied by Major Wm. B. H. H., as his aide and by Captain Samuel Johnson and Lieut. T. P. Cummins of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, who had been ordered to the Governor's military order to Prince Fushimi, boarded the

## JAPANESE SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES AT PORT ARTHUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

**CHEFOO, Nov. 4--**The Japanese losses in the last assault upon Port Arthur were heavier than before. The bombardment shook the streets of Dalny, over thirty miles away, like an earthquake.

## GEN. STOESSEL SAID TO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

**LONDON, Nov. 4--**It is reported that Gen. Stoessel has been wounded in the leg.

### BALTIC FLEET AT TANGIER.

**TANGIER, Nov. 4--**Admiral Rojestvensky has arrived with the battleship squadron.

### SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

**BERLIN, Nov. 4--**The Tageblatt's correspondent with Kuropatkin's army telegraphs that the Russian position on the Shakhe river is daily becoming stronger. Experts believe that there will be no decisive engagement before spring.

**TOKIO, Nov. 2--**A general attack on Port Arthur began on October 26 and still continues.

### NEGOTIATIONS PEACEABLE.

**LONDON, Nov. 2--**The Russian negotiations are progressing favorably but the departure of Rojestvensky from Vigo is not liked by a portion of the press.

### SKIRMISHING IN MANCHURIA.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2--**There are no developments in Manchuria beyond the usual skirmishes. The departure of Rojestvensky from Vigo has relieved the tension.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3--**Much anxiety is felt as to the military situation.

### SUPPLIES FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

**VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 3--**A number of vessels have arrived with supplies. Winter has begun.

### JAPANESE PROTESTS IGNORED.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3--**Japan's protest against the use of Chinese clothing by Russian troops has been ignored.

### REISITELINI'S CREW DEPART.

**CHEFOO, Nov. 3--**The crew of the Reiselini, the captured Russian torpedo boat, have gone to Shanghai.

### RUSSIA FOUND RESPONSIBLE.

**HULL, Eng., Nov. 3--**The coroner's inquest over the dead fishermen finds that they were killed by the Russians without warning or provocation.

## JAPAN'S GREAT BATTLESHIP YASHIMA SUNK LAST JUNE

**PARIS, Nov. 4--**It is officially confirmed that the Japanese battleship Yashima was sunk off the port of Dalny in June. She struck a mine. Japan has hitherto concealed the news.

The Yashima was built in England, her keel being laid in 1896. She was an improvement on the Royal Sovereign class of battleships and had a rating of 12,500 tons and a complement of 600 men. Her length over all was 412 feet. She had an 18-inch belt of Harvitz steel armor and was armed with four 12-inch guns, ten 6-inch, sixteen 3-inch, four two and one-half pounders and five torpedo tubes, four submerged. She had two screws and a speed of about 16 knots. The Fuji, a sister vessel, is the flagship of Admiral Togo. Japan now has four battleships left not counting the third-rate Chien Yuen.







# PRISONER'S MONEY LOST

## An Investigation Ordered By Court.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
Judge Gear further continued until Friday at 9:30 the motion for continuance of the Naone murder case. Other cases were set for trial.

Asaka, assault and battery, withdrew his appeal from the District Court and paid his fine of \$10, whereupon Deputy Attorney General Prosser entered a nolle prosequi to the indictment.

**MONEY MISSING.**  
In connection with Asaka's case, Miki, a Japanese interpreter, was called before the court for examination as to what had become of the sum of \$25 which Asaka said he had paid to a fellow-countryman named Fujii, and which Fujii alleged he had paid to Miki to be paid to C. C. Bittling as attorney's fee for Asaka's defense. Kuroda is the man who made the statement in court.

Miki denied having ever received the money and the court turned the matter over to the Attorney General's department for investigation.

**INTERPRETING AGAIN FAILS.**  
For the fourth time Eugenio Arroyo, the Porto Rican, charged with the murder of a fellow-countryman, was brought up for arraignment. Interpreter Gomez, whose nervous breakdown caused a former continuance, was still unable to attend and F. J. Dutra was called from the jury to act. He stuck at the Spanish equivalents of "felonious," "premeditated" and "malice aforethought," so that the case was once more continued.

**TRIAL TODAY.**  
J. E. Fullerton pleaded not guilty to indictment for malicious injury, the court having overruled his demurrer, and his trial was set for today.

**FEDERAL COURT.**  
W. F. MacLennan vs. Yee Chong et al. is set for trial before U. S. Judge Dole today. It is one of the U. S. Treasury cases to settle the disposition of fire claim awards.

L. Hee of Kapapa, Hawaii, was adjudged a bankrupt by Judge Dole yesterday.

Edward F. Imhoff, German, was naturalized by Judge Dole yesterday.

**COURT NOTES.**  
Henry E. Highton and T. M. Harrison, attorneys for libellee in the divorce suit of Alba M. Hurt vs. Mabel Scott Hurt, file a motion to dismiss the libel on the grounds that personal service on the libellee, Mrs. Hurt, within this Territory has not been made according to the statute and that personal notice of process to the libellee has not been duly proved and does not appear of record.

Judge Gear excused the grand jury until the 10th inst.

Judge De Bolt's jurors are excused until the 10th inst.

## HONOLULU TURNS OUT

(Continued from page 2.)

ment of school boys led the lantern procession and were followed by a band of British flags crossed. A detachment from the Yamato Shinbun and one from the Hawaii Shinto Shaka and a great number of other Japanese both from the city and from the plantations.

The route of the parade was up Berea, to Fort, Fort to Kukui, to Nuuanu and up Nuuanu to the Japanese Consulate. The line of march was crowded with sightseers and the crowds, together with the cars and the bad condition of Nuuanu avenue hindered the parade considerably. When the procession arrived at the consulate there was much cheering and the Hawaiian band, which was located in a tent on the lawn, struck up the Japanese National Anthem, the crowd joining in the singing with a will. The school boys entered the yard and gave three rousing "banzais" for the Prince. His Highness appeared on the lanai in his uniform and saluted in response to the cheers, afterwards reviewing the boys as they passed. Immediately after other divisions of the parade marched past and were reviewed by the Prince.

The procession then reformed and proceeded to the Young Hotel and for an hour several hundred loyal Japanese stood in the drizzling rain waiting for another glimpse of their all. The reception, however, was longer than had been anticipated and the parade disbanded soon after nine, though hundreds waited patiently around the hotel entrance until the arrival of the Prince. Some of the decorations along the line of march were most striking. At one house there was an immense arch of American and Japanese flags over the gateway. The arch bore large portraits of President Roosevelt and Prince Fushimi and words of welcome in Japanese. The Japanese Congregational church was tastefully decorated and every Japanese house had at least a pair of flags over the door, often surrounded with palms. Altogether the pageant, in spite of the rain was one of the most magnificent and unique spectacles that Honolulu has ever seen.

**RECEPTION AT CONSULATE.**

In a blaze of lights, amid waving banners and patriotic bursts of music, General Prince Fushimi last night met

a distinguished company of the foreign population of Honolulu at the Japanese Consulate on Nuuanu Avenue. In the line of men who met and shook hands with the Prince were jurists, officials, representatives of foreign countries, and professional men.

The Consulate was attractively decorated. The reception parlors were adorned with fruits of Hawaii, including whole bananas, stalks with the ripened fruit, papayas, alligator pears and many other growths. Over the entrance was a large device of the chrysanthemum design, flanked with Imperial standards. Over the gateway was erected an arch made of the branches and leaves of trees, decorated with flags and lighted with electricity. In the yard was a tent, shielding lunch tables from the rain.

The streets fronting and flanking the Consulate were filled with people, mostly Japanese, who held paper lanterns, torches and almost anything that gave light. The guests were met by the members of the Consulate staff, as well as Capt. Johnson and Lieut. Cummins, N. G. H., and were ushered into the dressing rooms. About 8:45 o'clock Prince Fushimi attired in the full dress uniform of a General, accompanied by his chamberlain Mr. A. Sato and aide, Major Mihara, Consul Saito, and members of his suite, entered the parlor. The Prince and his chamberlain took station near a table and there awaited the presentation of guests. The members of the general reception committee formed an aisle through which the guests passed until they reached Secretary of the Territory Atkinson, who made the presentations. The guests shook hands, first with Prince Fushimi and next with Mr. Sato, following down the line of the Prince's suite and local members of committees.

Passing thence out into the lanai the guests subscribed their names to the register, and afterwards adjourned to the lawn where light refreshments were served under the canvas.

Prince Fushimi's uniform was a glitter of gold braid, especially the sleeves and collar, while the decorations on his breast glistened as if thickly encrusted with precious stones.

The reception was notable for the large number of persons present who were prominent in Hawaii during the monarchical days. Some of them were Hawaiians who had visited Japan in an official capacity and had received decorations from the Japanese Emperor. Others were Ministers of State. Among these were Hon. Samuel R. Parker, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Hon. James Robertson, Hon. John Lot Kaulouku, Judge Austin Whiting and Prof. M. M. Scott.

Among others present were Governor George R. Carter, Admiral Sillas W. Terry, U. S. N., Dr. W. E. Taylor, U. S. N., Paymaster Brown, U. S. N., Col. McClellan, U. S. A., Major Davis, U. S. A., Lieut. Hamilton, U. S. A., Dr. Baker, U. S. A., Antoine Vizzavona, Consul for France (in uniform), A. De Souza Canavaro, Consul for Portugal, Chang Tso Fan, Consul for China, and Mrs. Chang Tso Fan and secretary, Goo Kim, Vice Consul for China, H. A. Isenberg, Consul for Germany, Bruce Cartwright, Consul for Peru, W. Lanz, Acting Consul for Mexico, H. Poock, Acting Consul for Chili, Major Fuller, U. S. M. C., Dr. Rossiter, U. S. N., Captain Humphrey, U. S. A., Prince David Kawanakoa, J. O. Carter, Prof. M. M. Scott, Judge Kaulouku, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Judge Weaver, W. H. Hall, U. S. District Attorney R. W. Breckons, A. W. Pearson, Walter G. Smith, Alatau T. Atkinson, W. O. Smith, R. D. Mead, Philip H. Dodge, Geo. R. Cullen, R. C. Brown, F. M. Bechtel, Immigration Commissioner, E. A. Mott-Smith, John C. Anderson, Ho Fun, Chang Kim, Charles Ah Fook, A. McAshley, F. J. Hare, R. J. Graham, Mr. Terry, Judge Lindsay, Chief Justice Walter F. Frear, U. S. Customs Collector E. R. Stackable, R. W. Stackable, Superintendent of Public Works Carl Holloway, George A. Davis, Judge Stanley, Rev. Frank Fitz, Mr. Halsey, Associate Justice Hatch, F. W. Klebahn, L. Ahlo, L. G. Pinkham, president of the Board of Health, H. D. Couzens, Robert W. Shingle, A. N. Campbell, Edward D. Tenney, Postmaster J. M. Oat, Dr. L. E. Cofer, U. S. M. H. S., Dr. Hobdy, U. S. M. H. S., Attorney-General Lorrin Andrews, U. S. Marshal Hendry, J. A. Gilman, Captain Graham, Rev. Mr. Thwing, Col. Jones, Lieut. Col. Zeigler, Major Wall, Major Riley, Captain Berndt, Captain Thompson, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Rose, Lieut. Wise, Lieut. Cooke of the First Regiment, N. G. H., Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Mr. Curry, A. G. Hawes.

**MOTHER AND CHILD**

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil made almost as palatable as milk. It is easy and soothing to the weak stomach; it checks the tendencies of children toward thinness.

Scott's Emulsion gives strength to weak mothers because it creates healthy flesh and new blood.

Nursing mothers will find a special value in Scott's Emulsion because it insures a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby. More and better than a medicine; Scott's Emulsion is a food.

Scott's Emulsion is not a mere extract, containing imaginary "active principles" which do not exist, but is full of actual nourishment which sustains vital force and builds up the body tissues more rapidly than any other known remedy.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. BOTTLE & BOTTLE are Pure Cod Liver Oil.

# JAPANESE INFANTRYMAN BEST IN THE WORLD

## War Correspondent McKenzie of the London Mail, Passenger on the Manchuria, Talks of One of the Greatest Battles of a Century.

F. A. McKenzie, war correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who has been at the front with the first Japanese army since the war began last February with the naval battle at Chemulpo, is a passenger aboard the steamship Manchuria en route to London for a conference with the "Mail" people. Mr. McKenzie is accompanied by Mrs. McKenzie, who was a guest at the Moana Hotel last spring for several weeks. Despite the report that Mr. McKenzie was wounded and that both his legs were broken, he goes home practically intact, his injury having been only a broken wrist.

The vicissitudes which the war correspondent, in sending accurate news to the world, has to undergo were experienced by Mr. McKenzie to the extreme. Watching an engagement 300 miles from a telegraph office, and then riding up and down steep mountains, dodging brigands, constantly encompassed by Japanese and fired upon by Russian patrols, fording swollen rivers, constantly in the saddle, eating but little and finally arriving at a telegraph office, only to find that when his dispatch did reach his paper it took ten days after leaving the telegraph base, are enough to discourage the most optimistic war writer.

**JAP GREATEST SOLDIER.**  
Mr. McKenzie has the greatest admiration for the Japanese soldiers and believes that the Japanese conscript infantry soldier has not his equal in the world for endurance, individual initiative and strict obedience to orders. It is also the opinion of Mr. McKenzie that Russia has got her second wind and that the war is only actually beginning, although he fears that future battles will result unsatisfactorily to both sides as did the battle of the Shalke.

He believes that Japan has made arrangements for carrying on the war from the financial standpoint for another year.

It is his opinion that the coming year, should the war be then in force, Russia will make an advance into Northern Korea.

**LIAOYANG AND LEIPSIK.**  
The war correspondent's opinion of the great battle of Liaoyang, which he personally witnessed while with Kuroki's army, is that it was the greatest of the past century, excepting that of Lepsiok. He estimates the Japanese had 122,000 men and the Russians slightly more in the battle, both armies stretching over a front of nearly 50 miles. His description of the battle on the slopes of Miyajima, or "Rice-Cake Hill," shows it to be one of the bloodiest of the war, the hill being literally soaked in blood.

Mr. McKenzie is one of the ablest war correspondents in the Far East, and as the representative of the great London Daily Mail has been instrumental in shaping its policy in the present war, which is pro-Japanese. He is a conservative writer, and his opinion of the war situation is most valuable at this time. In an interview accorded an Advertiser man yesterday at the Moana Hotel, Mr. McKenzie gave the following, leading up from the time the struggle began to the time he left Kuroki's army to return home:

**THE ACT OF WAR.**

"I was fortunate to have seen more than many of war correspondents, having gone up into Korea a week before the war started. The condition in Korea was extremely problematical. The Korean ruler had between 10,000 and 15,000 soldiers and the people there were practically living over a mine. The troops themselves were the danger. Everything was arranged among the legations in Seoul for that situation to arise. The English and American legations had arranged that at the first sound of trouble British and American marines were to act together—a sort of Far Eastern Anglo-American alliance. Then on Monday evening of February 8 came the crash—not as we had expected, but from the landing of the Japanese troops at Chemulpo and the naval fight the next morning at Chemulpo.

"All of us, pro or anti-Japanese, were filled with admiration for the Russian sailors who went out practically facing death when they were ordered to engage the Japanese warships. The sailors on the American, English, French, and Italian war vessels cheered the Russians, as they went, not because they admired their nation's course in the complication, but they admired the brave men.

"Whatever we may have thought of the Russian policy in the Far East, the individual Russian soldier is a brave man and has won many hearts.

"After the battle at Chemulpo I pushed up with the Japanese advance forces through the heart of Korea and saw the battle at Ping Yang at the time we expected the Russian cavalry to sweep down into the city.

**COULD TAKE PORT ARTHUR.**

"No one quite realized how unprepared the Russians were. Even the Japanese did not realize that within a week of the outbreak of the war they might have taken Port Arthur, without serious resistance.

"After staying at Ping Yang for two or three weeks I was expelled in consequence of the representations of the other correspondents now shut up in Tokio, who declared that either they must go forward or I be brought back. I was brought back to Seoul, but from there I joined other or regular correspondents attached to the first army as they went north and was fortunate to be the first correspondent to join the fully formed first army. With that army I saw every engagement from the battle of the Yalu, the great marches through the mountains of Manchuria, and closing with the strengthening of the country around Liaoyang in the early days of September. I left the front early in October on some urgent business connected with my paper which required

me to be in London.

**A WONDERFUL SOLDIER.**

"The dominant feeling of, I believe, every correspondent who has gone through this campaign, has been one of surprise and admiration for the private Japanese soldier. He is, to my mind without question, the finest conscript soldier in the world. His discipline is abundant in the personal initiative. His power for enduring hardships, his ability to live on very little, and that the simplest fare, and his cheerfulness constantly surprise you. All the world knows of his courage, and yet I sometimes wonder if people outside have realized the wonderful things he has done.

"When I have looked at positions stormed by the troops of the first army and carried successfully by them, I can only say that if any man had told me a year ago such things could have been done in the face of modern weapons of warfare, I would have been constrained to call that man a fool. All I can say is that I have never known infantry to charge open positions as they have done, positions at times in trenches, protected by wire entanglements and spiked pits.

**BODIES FOR TRENCHES.**

"If you had been in my position you would have seen men rush out upon a gradual slope, one man with a pick, feverishly digging up a few clods of earth until he was shot down. Then another rushed up, taking his place, using the first body as a shield and throwing up more earth. When several men had died the impromptu trench was made."

"The Japanese soldier values his life not a whit as compared with his duty, and yet at the same time he does not throw away his life unnecessarily. Every trick, every ruse, every bluff that you can imagine, he will adopt to deceive the enemy. He can be depended upon, however, to do the unexpected thing.

"One instance will show the individual initiative of the Japanese soldier. At the battle of Towan on July 7 the whole force of Russian infantry was protected. The Japanese could only send a comparatively small force against it. But these Japanese infantrymen went out one by one and two by two. One would wriggle up a little gully; another would slip behind every tree and the third would creep through the underbrush, and soon from hundreds of points heavy, overpowering rifle fire was pouring in on the Russians. The Russians, imagining a whole force was on their flank gave way.

**THE RUSSIAN IS BRAVE.**

"But much as one admires the Japanese courage I do not conceal for an instant the knowledge that the Russian soldier has, in his way, qualities quite as remarkable. At the outset the Russians despised their enemy. They were not prepared, but how unprepared the world does not really know. They treated the Japanese as a puny dwarf to be stamped out by them with impunity. The Russians had a rude awakening. But I have found that in spite of defeat after defeat the spirits of the Russian troops are constantly rising. They have shown fighting qualities far greater than in former battles. We have this remarkable fact, that after each defeat the Russians, in spite of being dispirited, fight more determinedly and obstinately than ever. And what is more, I have seen, time and again, small bodies of Russian soldiers, who, when the main body retires, prefer death to safety, and would throw themselves in some side entrenchment and remain there in defiance of orders, protecting every foot of the advance of the Japanese, until shot down.

In short, we have two brave peoples—the East and the West—opposing one another. Sympathy for one need not disparage the qualities of the other. I am glad to say there are no people who are so loud in their admiration of the fighting qualities of the Russian soldier as the Japanese who are opposing them. I have not heard one single sneer from them against the Russians.

**JAPAN STRONG IN FUNDS.**

"It is, of course, very difficult to speak of the future, and the more one knows the less confident one must be in passing an opinion. The Japanese are showing greater financial stability than was expected, and they have steps in contemplation which will undoubtedly give them considerable funds for next year's campaign. By February they should have half a million of men in the field.

"At the same time the Russians are steadily and rapidly strengthening their forces. They have awakened to the real seriousness of the war. They know that a permanent defeat means for them loss of position for at least a quarter of a century and a loss of all their real holdings in Asia.

"It is very possible that next year the Russians may carry out a successful invasion of Northern Korea, and may thus threaten the south of the present Japanese position. If this is done it will seriously injure the present Japanese position in Manchuria.

"However greatly Russia may strengthen her forces in Northern Manchuria it will be scarcely possible for the Czar's troops to drive the Japanese back from their present position which they have strongly entrenched and could probably hold in the face of three quarters of a million men.

"The Japanese may equally find that when the strong reinforcements are received any further advances up to Tieling may be as difficult to them as advances will be for the Russian forces.

**DRAWN BATTLES.**

"The whole probability is that whatever reinforcements are made with great battles being fought, on neither side may there be any substantial gain of position."

"Was the battle of Liaoyang disappointing to the Japanese?" inquired an Advertiser man.

"Yes and no," was the reply. "We

did not get all that we had hoped for, but we did get a great deal. On the evening of September 2 we confidently reckoned that we had captured a large force of Kuropatkin's forces with Kuropatkin himself, but Kuropatkin so splendidly protected his flank and held his front that he got off in the face of our every endeavor to prevent his escape.

"As you will know, the battle of Liaoyang, so far as the first army which I accompanied was concerned, happened somewhat as follows: On the evening of August 25 we went out from our old station near Towan and spent the night on the hills. Imagine an infantry charge of the second division, capturing the first line of the Russian front about 14 miles from Liaoyang. The next day the second division made a determined attack on the front lines of the extreme outer Russian defenses. Our mountain batteries had been carried up during the night to a point where it had been formerly believed that no artillery could occupy, and in consequence of the fire of these guns the Russians, who had no artillery there, were forced to retire from their extreme outer defense. That same night the 12th division on our right, which had been held back during the day, stormed the outer Russian heights further north.

**PICTURESQUE CHARGE.**

"That charge was one of the most picturesque and bloody imaginable. The Japanese started to crawl up and the Russians hurled great boulders down and hundreds of men were torn to pieces. The Japanese gained the heights and in turn hurled immense rocks upon the retreating Russians. About the 30th the right and center divisions of our army had successfully crossed a river and getting in front of the outer line of the inner position of the Russians made another charge. But the attack was weakened by the fact that our left—the Japanese Imperial Guards—could not make an advance in the face of a tremendous resistance. They were strengthened from other parts of the army, but out of the three divisions a division and a half were held up until September 1 by the splendid Russian defense of the Peking road. It had been planned that our entire army should swing around and attempt to cut off Kuropatkin's rear, but at first only a division and a half could be spared for this purpose.

"Never, I think, have men fought more gallantly than Kuropatkin's. I have seen them in many engagements, but I think I never felt so proud of the soldiers I was with as in those days when we crossed the river going on what we felt to be a hopeless task, and knowing that if the Russians used their advantage then, few of us would escape. The Russians contented themselves with an obstinate and magnificent defense of their flank.

**HILL SOAKED IN BLOOD.**

"Much of our fight ranged around one hill which the Japanese called Miyajima, or 'Rice-Cake Hill.' The Japanese first took this after a night attack, and the next morning the Russians retook it. The following morning the Japanese took it once more. One scene was especially dramatic. After the Japanese captured the hill for the first time, they were exposed to a heavy flanking battery fire from the Russians. The men dug shelters for themselves, and throughout their position was terribly dangerous. During the evening when darkness settled thickly over the scene they heard a Russian band on the hills in the distance playing the Russian national anthem. The Japanese had no band but three buglers started up a Japanese refrain, the Japanese singing to this novel accompaniment. The Japanese lined the trenches and waited. Suddenly, almost below them on the opposite side of the trenches, lines of fire broke out to view. The Japanese soldiers jumped to their feet and reached for their guns. As they peered over the parapet of the trenches hand grenades were hurled by the Russians who had crept up below. These exploded with terrible result among the defenders.

"The scenes on Miyajima after the attacks were indicative of what war really means. The hill was literally soaked in blood. The stench from the hundreds of corpses was overpowering; the staring and still bodies, robbed by Chinese hangers-on, made a scene more terrible than at Omdurman. As we climbed up the hill we saw smoke ascending from the lower fields where already sanitary corps officers were gathering bodies into heaps, with wood liberally laid among them, and were burning them. The sickly sweet smell of the burning flesh, the odor of the dead on the hill and of the blood around—that was war!

**TROUBLES OF WRITERS.**

"As to the treatment of the correspondents one must take into consideration the fact that they were dealing with a people of ideas far different from theirs, and so often they offended each other without intending to. Then one Japanese department would promise one thing, and another would promise one thing, and so on until the correspondents became angry. The Japanese authorities have now shown in the most respectful manner that they are going to give the correspondents greater liberty at the front.

"As to Japanese strategy I cannot pass an opinion upon that. It is material for an opinion planned beforehand. Every movement is planned from a beginning to an end, but the Japanese have yet to show that when these plans are broken they can entirely meet the new situation."

## CAPT. ARMSTRONG OF COPTIC DEAD

Word was received yesterday by Hackett & Co. that Captain Armstrong, who was known to have been sick in Hongkong, has died there. Typhoid fever is the probable cause of his death.

The Coptic, which is due Saturday, is probably being brought across by the chief officer, Mr. R. Lobos. His promotion, last June, to chief officer makes him the senior officer, outside of captain, on the White Star line on the Pacific. It is improbable that Capt. Finch of the Gaelic was transferred to bring the Coptic home.

An unknown man committed suicide at Honolulu, Maui, some days ago. His body was found hanging to a tree.

# FITCH'S FEE UP AGAIN

## Never Paid but Charged All the Same to Rebecca.

E. A. Douthitt, master in chancery, has made a report on the final account of J. Alfred Magoon, guardian of Rebecca Panee Humeku, a spendthrift. In the account the ward is charged with \$1250, counsel fee to Thomas Fitch. The master regards this charge as peculiar and gives a history of the item. A Circuit Judge on October 22, 1902, allowed Mr. Fitch a fee of \$1250 for his services on behalf of the ward in trying to terminate Mr. Magoon's guardianship. The suit was unsuccessful. When the order was made Mr. Magoon gave Mr. Fitch his check on Bishop & Co., bankers, for the amount, purposely making it payable solely and individually to Mr. Fitch. The check was dated October 29, 1902, and post-dated by the guardian to make it payable on December 5, following. When Mr. Fitch took the check to the bank for payment the bank would not pay it because it would not mature until December 5. On the day that the check was given Mr. Fitch had taken it back to Mr. Magoon's office, where at his request Miss Low, Mr. Magoon's bookkeeper, without her employer's knowledge changed the check so as to make it payable to Mr. Fitch's order.

On November 18, 1902, Mr. Fitch negotiated a loan of \$1245.25 from Bishop & Co., on his promissory note with the Magoon check as collateral security. On November 19 an application was made to the court on behalf of the ward to set aside the order allowing Mr. Fitch the fee of \$1250. Upon hearing of this application Mr. Magoon stopped payment of the check. Mr. Fitch was absent in the States while the application of Rebecca to cut out his fee was pending and on December 8 the bank protested the check for non-payment of the note. Mr. Fitch having returned his note was redeemed on February 3 and the check returned to him. Afterward he indorsed and transferred the check to Harvey Carpenter of Los Angeles, California. This was 61 days after maturity of the check and 47 days after payment was stopped by Mr. Magoon, it having been impossible for Mr. Fitch to transfer the check in the meantime. Mr. Carpenter brought suit for recovery of the amount against Messrs. Magoon and Fitch. This suit is now pending and it is for this reason that Mr. Magoon retains in his hands the sum of \$1250 belonging to the ward, claiming the right to reimburse himself out of the ward's estate if he be made responsible for the check.

On April 3, 1903, the order allowing the fee of \$1250 was set aside by the court that made it on the previous October 22. "It must follow, then," Mr. Douthitt says, "that there was never any order in the premises, so far as Mr. Fitch's compensation was concerned. But the fact remains that the check made payable to Mr. Fitch personally was changed in Mr. Magoon's office by one employed therein, but without the sanction or consent of Mr. Magoon. If the check had not been changed, its negotiability would have been destroyed and the present condition of affairs would not have arisen. If anyone should lose by this somewhat singular transaction, it should not be the ward, for surely she took every possible measure to preserve her estate. I am of the opinion, therefore, that this \$1250 should be included in the inventory of the estate of the ward, and that the same is chargeable against the guardian, and I so recommend."

Another item is that of \$55, paid by the guardian for transcript of evidence on the ward's appeal from an allowance of \$1250 to Mr. Magoon for legal services to her. The Supreme Court cut Mr. Magoon's fee down to \$250, thus saving Rebecca \$1000. Mr. Douthitt recommends that, as the outcome of the proceedings benefited her, the ward should stand the cost of transcript.

A third matter considered is that of a fire claim award of \$1370 to Rebecca, subject to claims of \$400 each allowed to two Chinese tenants of the ward for buildings. There is a balance of \$532.09 of the award in the First National Bank belonging to the ward, standing idle and not drawing interest. It is the opinion of the master that this sum should be withdrawn and put out at interest for the benefit of the ward.

Mr. Douthitt lastly finds that Mr. Magoon does not account for \$77.61 that was recommended in the previous master's report to be surcharged to him. He finds the vouchers and charges for commissions correct, and recommends the approval of the account subject to the particulars above specified.

**SORE MUSCLES.**

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This balm removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



**A WORD WITH MR. ATHERTON.**

In discussing Mr. Atherton's second letter from Kula, this paper will begin by saying again that it does not urge for these islands the agriculture of the North Temperate Zone, except as a side issue. The farmer may raise dairy products, forage, poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs, vegetables and honey for his own support while growing tropical products for sale, but he cannot usually put his whole reliance on them as the people seem to do in Kula. There is but one chance. As a rule the tropical planter with capital will prefer to buy his northern staples of farmers living at a higher altitude; and in such a condition is Kula's best hope. For instance, if the available tropical districts below that locality were filled up with people raising tobacco, vanilla, pineapples, alligator pears, wine grapes, fancy bananas, etc., Kula itself, if intelligently tilled, ought to thrive. But it cannot hope to send its commodities to Honolulu in competition with our own market-gardeners and the importers of California staples. The Advertiser has never advocated any such course.

In describing the difficulties which Kula farmers have to contend with Mr. Atherton says that to save young corn and potatoes from insects the shoots have to be sprinkled with flour and paris green. But so with potatoes in the Eastern States where, after all this trouble, they are sold at retail as low as twenty-five cents a bushel. In many States corn is similarly treated, but no farmer gives up his task on that account. Such pests as affect northern farming in Kula are not worth mentioning besides those which attack the farming in New York, Massachusetts and other States. There are 1200 known agricultural pests on the continent of North America, principally blights, crows, many varieties of song birds, feathered game, raccoons, rabbits, hawks, squirrels, chipmunks, woodchucks, weasels, foxes, potato bugs, grasshoppers, army worms, slugs, rust, cut-worms, beetles, fruit tree worms, etc., are but a few of the varied and active ravagers of the northern crops; and in his pioneer days the farmer had to contend with many other kinds, including deer, bear and wildcats. But he stuck to his job and is now the chief producer of American wealth. Fortunately he did not have a community of knockers to discourage him.

Now as to the actual trouble with Kula where, in years past, even drouth or too much rain did not spoil the harvest! Farmers who know their business and have been there, say that the tillers of the soil in Kula are ignorant of their trade. They do not understand so simple a thing as rotation of crops; they plant potatoes where they have always planted them and corn on land where successive crops of the same kind have exhausted the soil-producing elements in the soil. Of proper fertilization and soil analysis they have no idea. What they suffer from is not so much the pests as their own crude ways of agriculture.

We contend that in no part of Hawaii are half the drawbacks that exist in the richest agricultural regions of Southern California. There a soil of mixed sand, alkali and adobe is subject to seven months of actual drouth and to five months of semi-drouth—a place where ten inches of rain per annum is deemed bountiful. In that region crops have to be defended with their fences from rabbits; gophers abound; the dove and quail are always busy in the fields; cutworms and grasshoppers and wild fowl are myriad; water for irrigation costs large sums; there is also a transportation trust and a labor problem. Yet Southern California today is rich agricultural domain because its people, never discouraged, full of American grit and pluck and knowledge of their business have made it so. Many practical, educated farmers, looking over Hawaii, know it to be full of potential agricultural wealth. Sisal is making millions for Yucatan; as good sisal grows here as there. Wine grapes are making millions for France, Germany and California; as good wine grapes grow here as there. Tobacco is making Cuba rich and Sumatra and the Philippines prosperous; our tobacco, scientifically produced, is highly commended by the Federal Experiment station. We are exporting pineapples and bananas now; vanilla is proving its way; our coffee is getting a reputation; rubber, cacao and dates are now grown in private grounds; we produce cotton gardens. Millions piled on millions are waiting under the banana and guava roots for the intelligent and persistent energy which will send them to the mint. What are we doing to materialize them? Little indeed. Somebody sees a cut worm or a Japanese beetle and shrieks the news to the authorities who shake their heads doubtfully, as they once did over sugar cane and conclude not to encourage any farmers to lose the cut worm or the beetle arm them also.

The next time the Sheriff should send effective Hatter up on the Waianae range to watch for the fleas. Local diseases are too easily found.

"Practical convalescence" that count the least vote in advance ought to be made a April Fool's day.

**A DANGEROUS QUESTION.**

The request of Massachusetts to have its lepers treated at Molokai is the first sign of a movement which the people of this Territory have anticipated with dread. There are lepers in many States and Territories, especially in Louisiana, Alaska and California, estimates of their numbers varying from 300 to 1200. Probably the immigration from Europe, especially from the Scandinavian countries, contains many persons in whom leprosy is developing, though not enough so at the time of the medical examination to show on the skin. The mainland States also get some lepers from Canada.

It would please all the mainland communities where lepers are under care to get rid of them. They embarrass the authorities more than any other class of patients in that they cannot be sent to ordinary hospitals and almshouses nor even to ordinary pesthouses, where the victims of contagious diseases are supported. Wherever they are they cause fear out of all proportion to the danger they create. One may well believe, when it is proposed to seek Federal aid for Molokai lepers, that the mainlanders jump at the idea of turning our little Territorial Settlement into a national lazaretto.

If that is ever done, the decay of Hawaii will begin and its ruin will follow. This group will then be known on all the lines of Pacific travel, as "the leper islands" and tourists will shun them as a plague spot. Accounts of the transfer of lepers to a "living tomb" will recur in all the papers and few readers will differentiate Molokai from the other islands. "Lepers Off for Hawaii" will be a common newspaper headline, doing incalculable damage to our good name. Nor is this all. One may well believe that the enemies of Hawaiian trade will not hesitate to use such a phrase as "leprosy sugar." Nobody will care to buy what "the leper islands" produce. For all the average man away from here knows, the various islands of this group are connected by bridges. At present little is known about our lepers; but when a nation begins to export its own lepers here, then our reputation must become that of a leper house.

At present Hawaii hopes to get rid of its leprosy. The victims of the disease are decreasing in numbers; but if Molokai becomes a national leper hospital, the day of our deliverance from the Scriptural plague may never fall. It costs a great deal to maintain Hawaii's stricken wards but the Territory will lose vastly more if it divides or surrenders that duty with the country as a whole or invites the financial aid of the Federal Government.

**BARON KAHLBAHR.**

General Baron Alexander Kahlbahr who has just been appointed commander of the First Army vice General Kuropatkin promoted, was a visitor in Honolulu three years ago when he was on his way to St. Petersburg via the United States to report on the subjugation of Manchuria. It is peculiarly appropriate that he should be put in command of a Russian army in that province for it was he who wrested the authority in Manchuria from the weak hands of China. Now he has been called to help make the last struggle to regain what he once won and what Russian avarice has lost.

It was during the campaign which placed Manchuria under Russian influence and control that General Kahlbahr received the famous telegram from St. Petersburg which officials in the capital always claimed read "Drive the Chinese across the Amur" but which Kahlbahr interpreted to read "Drive the Chinese into the Amur" an order which was literally carried out. Thousands upon thousands of innocent Chinese were driven, shrieking and praying for mercy into the great river whose muddy waters closed over them, hiding their bodies from sight but not washing out the stain on the Russian name. It is estimated that some 15,000 Chinese perished in the Amur River horror, whole villages, men, women and children being driven into the water.

When General Kahlbahr was in Honolulu he disclaimed having anything to do with the affair, saying that he was in Paris at the time that it occurred and was not ordered to China until some months afterwards. Be that as it may his name has always been associated with the Manchurian atrocities. It was reported while he was here that he told his fellow passengers on the Peking that he and his subordinates could not restrain the savage Cossacks and that they were responsible for the outrage and not the officers.

Baron Kahlbahr has held a high position in the esteem of the Czar of Russia. He entered the service in 1861 and has participated in every war that Russia has waged since that time. The Czar appointed him at one time Minister of War for Bulgaria, a most important position in the years when military movements in the Balkans, always important, were of exceptionally vital interest to Russia. In connection with this work in 1879 the Baron was appointed a member of the international commission which fixed the boundaries of the Balkan States. He is a member of the Vienna Geographical Society and has held many other important positions. His appointment to the command of the First Army in Manchuria at this critical moment, is considered a signal victory for the so-called "Grand Duke" party which comprises the followers of Viceroy Admiral Alexieff who, without question, got Russia into the struggle which is proving so disastrous to her.

Gen. Kahlbahr succeeds Gen. Kuropatkin, but does not supersede him. Kuropatkin having been made commander-in-chief of the two armies, the second one being Gripenberg's.

The Republican nominee for Congress who wants to exclude the Japanese from the United States is making the same mistake about them that the Democrats did.

Some one has got its Fushimi news from the Marine Exchange.

**HAWAII AND JAPAN.**

Prince Fushimi's first visit to America and introduction to him to a Territory where the Japanese outnumber any other element in the population if not any two. This is also a land which sends more money to Japan from the savings of labor than any other, not excepting Formosa. Hawaii is also large, perhaps the largest, importer of Japanese food stuffs. For many years the relations of Japan and Hawaii have been close and intimate, decorations have been exchanged and this country, while a kingdom, maintained a Minister Resident at Tokyo, the only other one being at Washington. The Hawaii of Kalakaua had the honor of being the first independent power to recognize the right of Japan to exercise jurisdiction over foreigners within its limits, submitting to its courts and receiving in return the right for its citizens to travel in Japan without passports.

It may please Prince Fushimi to know that his humble countrymen have been the chief reliance of the staple Hawaiian industry for half a generation; that their creation of wealth is beneficial alike to this Territory, to the United States and to Japan; and that their conduct, as compared with that of many classes of labor on the mainland, is most exemplary. By observing the 60,000 and more Japanese on these islands, their fortitude, stoicism, opulence and patriotism, Hawaii was prepared for the good account Japan is making for herself in a great military struggle. Prince Fushimi may rest assured of the very general sympathy of our people in Japan's present difficulties.

**ON THE VERGE OF DEFEAT.**

The appearance of Judge Parker on the stump shows how desperate the Democratic cause has become. Judge Parker started out as a sphinx, but the graven image has at last grown visible. It was his purpose, as his friends said last summer, to preserve the same dignified reticence in the canvass for election that he had in the canvass for nomination. He might welcome friends at Esopus with a few political remarks but he would not leave his manorial retirement and seek the office of President in the dust and heat of strife. Such a contest would be unbecoming where the prize is a chief magistracy. It was all very fine indeed and the Democratic papers hailed the Roman spirit of the Judge, but when it began to look as if the Roman parallel might extend only to that time when the Senators sat in state while the enemy rushed into the Forum and plucked them by the beard, even Parker became restive. Finally, when things got worse, the nominee forced himself to go to New York twice a week and direct the campaign and now he finds himself on the stump making, at times, two speeches a day.

When the General rides to the extreme front, seizes a standard and tries to rally his men, the battle is all but lost. Such a spectacle has been met before in American politics. Andrew Johnson "sawing around the circle" making speeches for his life, but he came within one vote of impeachment and his term ended in ignominy. In 1868 Horatio Seymour kept to his Deerfield farm in quiet dignity until October came, when he too went on the stump. But it was no use; the day was lost. Horace Greeley, four years later, tried to turn the adverse tide by strong forensics, but he lost the election by seven-eighths of the electoral votes. And now Parker throws himself into the breach in one final struggle against the fate which is big with promise of a Republican victory. Cleveland comes to help, but is of no avail. This is not a Democratic year.

It is a pity that Bryan or Hearst could not have been marked for this sacrifice. Parker is too good a man to be led to the slaughter in this way.

**AT PORT ARTHUR.**

It is quite probable that a tremendous effort to capture Port Arthur by assault will be made today in especial honor of the Emperor whose natal day it is. For a week all the Japanese artillery has been playing on the Russian works, which is the usual preliminary to an assault in force. According to rumor the Japanese have been tunneling since September so as to blow up some of the principal defenses. Incidents of the siege since October 1, are the destruction of Port Arthur's waterworks and smokeless powder magazine and the crippling of some of the warships in the inner harbor, and an increase of vigilance on the part of Admiral Togo's blockade by which many efforts to smuggle contraband into Port Arthur have been frustrated.

Today may roll up a tremendous Japanese loss and may at the same time end in a splendid Japanese victory. It must be kept in mind, however, that the Russians are fighting better all the time. They are getting their second wind and at Port Arthur they have had the news of the sailing of the Baltic fleet and are correspondingly encouraged. Behind defenses as they are, with some fifty forts in hand, they will make the fight of their lives. On the other hand are overwhelming numbers of the finest infantry in the world, every man in line being indifferent to his own life and only concerned for the honor and glory of the Emperor. Such a meeting will cause rivers of blood to flow and may set up a landmark in history.

The idea of using the Molokai settlement for mainland lepers is not at all a new one. A California leper once came here with the connivance of the San Francisco Board of Health and Wilson's plan to make Molokai a national lazaretto has been much discussed at Washington. Hawaii has not so difficultly so far in making her protests effective and she is not likely to have a star.

But Hawaii has now made a new departure by asking the Federal Government to locate a medical station at the settlement. Evidently that is what Massachusetts had in mind. A Federal station for the study and cure of leprosy would inevitably lead to the introduction of a bill in Congress for the national use of Molokai as a leper lazaretto. Why not?

**THE CONGRESSIONAL CHOICE.**

The Advertiser is not enthusiastic over the Republican nominee for Congress, but it holds that he ought to be elected if for no other reason than to compass the defeat of his opponents. He is the choice of evil; it may do no good to have him but it would certainly do harm to have either of the others.

Notley is unthinkable. In the last public office he held, that of collector of the port of Hilo, he was dismissed for malfeasance. His capacity for doing anything well is rated at a cipher; his integrity at two eighths.

Iaukea is an unstable, vacillating man, who has belonged to all three parties in a year and cannot be depended upon to move in any given political direction if the wind changes. He has confessed to having indeblis spots on his record. But his most serious fault as a Delegate in Congress would be his blind, unreasoning hatred of white men and white men's measures.

Suppose a bill were before the House to erect a naval station at Pearl Harbor. The first thing Iaukea would think of is the number of white voters such a station would put into the Fifth District of Oahu and the probability that the native voting element there and throughout the island would be out-clasped. This would dispose Iaukea against the bill. He would fight it either openly or secretly. Notley would sit down with one finger in his mouth and figure on what there would be in it for him. As for Kuhio, he would let the subject interrupt the poker game only long enough for him to tell Friday McClellan to run over to the lobby of the capitol and see what had better be done about it.

Likewise in a land measure. Suppose a bill were to come up amending the Organic Act in a way to promote the immigration of settlers? Iaukea, for race reasons, would naturally be against it. Notley would amble down to the Land Office to see if he could get a quarter section for himself. Kuhio, if he ever heard of the measure at all, would cable home for more money and, in the course of squandering it, forget whether Hawaii was made of land or green cheese.

On the whole, therefore, Kuhio would do the least harm. As some one of the three nominees must be elected it had better be him.

**MEMORIALS NOT CASH.**

Honolulu has the thrifty habit, when it wants anything done at Washington, of sending on a petition or memorial or perhaps a set of plans. If all such documents, dating since 1893, could be rescued from their dusty pigeon-holes and piled up, they would make a bonfire big enough to read fine print by half a block away. As to their previous value it is an axiom at Washington that unless memorials or petitions are backed up by the work of an active, influential and non-professional lobby, little or nothing comes of them.

The complaint of this paper, therefore, that, with the River and Harbor bill about to be framed for early presentation to Congress, nothing has been done to compel the attention of the River and Harbor Committee to the needs of Honolulu and Hilo, stands good. Plans of Honolulu harbor, etc., have been sent to the Chairman of the House Committee but where is the strong pressure coming from for an appropriation? Surely not from the plans. Everybody who wants anything—except Hawaiians—will surge around the Burton committee for the next thirty days and the pressure will be tremendous. Some of the ablest "reachers" in the country will be on hand, for the River and Harbor Appropriation is the "pork barrel" out of which everybody wants a piece. The barrel will be opened early this month and closed early next. Will Burton save out a piece for us or will he think that, if we don't care enough about the prize to come for it, he won't trouble his mind much about the matter?

Nothing can be done on the floor after the bill has been made up, at least nothing by a Delegate who has no vote or influence. It is the policy now to declare that a canvass has been made which proves that the straight ticket is going through with a rush. But all the canvass visible to a naked eye was had at the special inquiry meetings attended by five per cent of the responsible voters. Nothing has occurred to change the decision so generally made early in the campaign to support only those nominees on the Republican ticket who are clean and trustworthy. There has been no reaction, observed by this paper, in favor of a Legislature of Solid Thirties.

Inquirer—"And how is the motion arrested?" Automoblist—"By the cop."—New York Sun.

There is to be a business men's parade in favor of the straight ticket. Two years ago the business men generally got their employees together and urged them to vote for all the Republican nominees. This year they have refused to do anything of the kind. Why? Is it not because business men find that the straight ticket has too much crooked material? How many of this class will vote as they march?

If the Baltic fleet divides into two or three squadrons, en route to the Far East, it may be whittled in detail. Nothing would suit Togo's fleet better than to meet a squadron instead of the whole armada. Generally speaking a Russian Admiral may be depended on to do what the enemy wants him to.

The need of electing good men and defeating bad ones does not disappear as election day approaches.

By tomorrow the Star will lay the Fushimi hoax to Japanese employed by Cecil Brown.

Judge Dole was engaged all day yesterday hearing the Interpleader proceedings of W. F. McClellan vs. Yes Chang, Bishop & Co. and Cecil Brown. Mr. Watson appeared for the Chinese claimants, J. J. Dunn for Bishop & Co. and Cecil Brown. The United States Treasury being clean out of the business now, Agent McClellan does not need to be represented.

**LOCAL BREVITIES.**

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Mr. Desha, the finest living Hawaiian orator, is to stump Oahu for Kuhio.

The new Insane Asylum buildings will be erected on the old Palama site. Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Tenney leave on the Manchuria today for the Coast.

Clarence Macfarlane took a number of friends on a cruise in Pearl Harbor in the Julie last Saturday.

H. M. Dow was endorsed by the Republican Committee to succeed himself in the office he has just left.

David Kalakoukani, the Home Rule chief, returned on the Mauna Loa from a political tour of Maui and Hawaii.

Registered warrants numbers 8251 to 8775, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer today.

Harry Turner, who lately accepted a position with Hakala plantation, left yesterday for Hawaii on the steamer Kinau.

It is stated that in all probability Harry Murray will be appointed chief clerk to the High Sheriff today or tomorrow.

Fifty of the latest United States land office maps have been received here and will be distributed among the various public schools.

J. B. Castle is booked to depart in the Manchuria en route for Europe where he will remain for about a year, in company with his son Harold.

The Land Commissioner has received a petition from natives at Puako, Hawaii, asking that certain lands be thrown open to the public as homesteads.

Collector Stackable has been instructed by the Treasury Department to take an appeal from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers that Tasmanian shells are not jewelry.

The rank and file of the Japanese in this city are said to be kicking over the ball that is to be given to celebrate the Mikado's natal day. They are reported to want something that they can all get in on.

Some of the campaigners thought that Iaukea's permission to speak to the lepers meant that the bars were down with the result that a bunch of them are now tied up at Kalanapua waiting for the permit they failed to get.

There seems to be trouble for Cecil Brown in the air. Some of his henchmen plastered the walls of the voting booths with Brown posters and it is possible that they may have to pay a fine of \$20 for each poster under the "Common Nuisance" law.

High Sheriff Henry has received a number of anonymous letters making charges against various members of the police department. He will pay no attention to such but says that if any one has any complaint he will hear it if the person's identity is disclosed and the report made in the proper way.

Miss Bigelow of Japan, Miss Russell of Peking, China, Miss Mayo of Indianapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton, en route on the steamship China to do association and missionary work in the Far East, were entertained during their stay by the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. at the Engleides.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Treasurer Campbell is paying more registered warrants.

Dr. Wile of Connecticut and Dr. C. B. Cooper returned in the steamer Likelike yesterday evening from a visit to the Leper Settlement.

The U. S. S. Iroquois, Captain Niblack, left at 4:15 p. m. yesterday for Molokai and Hawaii. Capt. Niblack goes on lighthouse business.

Col. Chedas Santa Anna, a through passenger on the Manchuria, is a Portuguese army officer who has been attached to the garrison at Macao, China.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., received a cable from Politiz of San Francisco yesterday stating that raw sugar sold in New York at 4.375c.

Harry Mossman's case has been again postponed, this time until Monday. The reason for this is that the grand jury is going to take the matter up.

Delegate Kuhio and Rev. S. L. Desha will address Republican meetings tonight at the corner of Liliha and School streets and at Waiakamilo Camp, Kalihi.

Miss Sullivan, niece of ex-Mayor Pheola of San Francisco, who has been entertained here extensively for the past three weeks, will depart in the Manchuria today for the Coast.

M. C. Amama yesterday resigned the office of deputy tax assessor for Honolulu, refusing to accept a reduction of salary from \$150 to \$125 a month. He has been in the position many years, attending to the Chinese taxes.

Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser slipped on boarding an electric car opposite the Judiciary building on Tuesday evening, and falling struck the ground heavily with his right shoulder. No bones were broken, but Mr. Prosser had his right arm made useless for some days.

U. S. Shipping Commissioner Holt has received an inquiry from the Department of State regarding the records of the U. S. Consulate at Honolulu prior to annexation. As the documents have been stored at the custom house all along, a satisfactory answer from Mr. Holt goes forward in today's mail.

For want of a Spanish interpreter the arraignment of Arroyo for murder is still to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Tenney have gone to the coast. Mr. Tenney goes to San Francisco on business.

Dr. W. L. Moore has been appointed as special medical examiner of schools in relation to the outbreak of trachoma.

J. B. Castle got away on the Manchuria. He plans to make an extended tour through the United States and Europe.

Out of respect to Isaac Sherwood both the Republicans and Home Rulers postponed the political meetings planned to be held on Liliha street last night.

**Get the Most Out of Your Food**

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." E. B. HICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills**

Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.**

**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.**

**LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.**

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.**

**HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Honolulu, Nov. 3, 1904.					
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask.	
MERCANTILE.					
C. Brewer & Co. ....	\$1,000,000	100	300	....	
SUGAR.					
Ewa.....	5,000,000	20	21 1/2	24	
Haw. Agricultural.....	1,000,000	100	67 1/2	68 1/2	
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.....	2,812,750	100	21	22	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	2,000,000	20	11 1/2	12	
Honolulu.....	750,000	100	11 1/2	12	
Honokaa.....	2,000,000	20	15	16	
Kahuku.....	500,000	100	18	20	
Kihikihi.....	500,000	50	7 1/2	8 1/2	
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.....	2,500,000	100	10	11	
Koloa.....	100,000	100	4	5	
Koloa.....	500,000	100	4	5	
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.....	\$500,000	20	29	30	
Oahu Sugar Co.....	3,500,000	100	87	90	
Onomea.....	1,000,000	20	29	30	
Ookala.....	500,000	20	3	4	
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.....	5,000,000	20	3 1/2	4	
Olowalu.....	150,000	100	10	11	
Panama Sug Plant Co.....	5,000,000	100	10	11	
Pacific.....	500,000	100	240	250	
Pala.....	750,000	100	13	14	
Papeete.....	750,000	100	13	14	
Pioneer.....	2,750,000	100	120	122	
Waialua Agri. Co.....	4,500,000	100	10	11 1/2	
Waialua.....	750,000	100	300	310	
Waipahoehoe.....	250,000	100	100	110	
STEAMSHIP COS.					
Wilder S. S. Co.....	500,000	100	100	100	
Inter-Island S. S. Co.....	800,000	100	100	100	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Haw. Electric Co.....	500,000	100	.....	.....	
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.....	1,000,000	100	65	70	
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.....	1,000,000	100	65	70	
Kahala Tel. Co.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	
K. & L. Co.....	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	
Kalo R. Co.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	
BONDS.					
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.....	.....	.....	97 1/2	.....	
Haw. Terr., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims).....	.....	.....	.....	97 1/2	
Haw. Terr., 4 1/2 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	97 1/2	
Honok. B. Co., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	100	
H. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	100	
H. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	104	
Hawaiian Sugar Co., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	97 1/2	
Hawaiian Sugar Co., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	99	100	
Hawaiian Sugar Co., 8 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	100	
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Hawaiian Sugar Co.,					



# THE IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY BALL

## Scene of Beauty At the Moana Hotel.

Under the blaze of myriad electric lights, beneath the silken folds of the Japanese flag of old Japan, with the test strains of dreamy music stealing from somewhere amid the waving fronds of cocoa palms, a brilliant throng of men and women celebrated the fifty-second birthday of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

The scene in the great ball room of the Moana Hotel was brilliant to the extreme and the ball was one of the most notable social affairs ever given in Honolulu. The striking gowns of the women, the gold lace and braid of the officers' uniforms and the evening dress of the men combined to make a never-to-be-forgotten scene.

The ball was given by the Japanese Consul and Mrs. Saito in honor of the birthday of their Emperor and as a compliment to the white people who had so liberally contributed to the Japanese Cross fund. Over four hundred invitations had been sent out and from appearances nearly all of them were accepted. Most of the Federal and Territorial officials were present and nearly the leading people of Honolulu graced the occasion with their presence. Dancing was had until a late hour and when the call for the last car came at 1:30 a. m. there were many that were loth to leave.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations though simple were tasteful and effective. They were designed by Wyman who did all the work. The entire lower floor of the hotel was decorated in the Japanese style, red and white. In every corner were sunbursts with long red and white streamers and Japanese flags were profusion. Along the lanais were strings of Japanese lanterns and the lobby was a riot of colored electric lights. In the lobby a row of red and white electric lights ran around the room.

The climax of the decorations was not



CONSUL MIKI SAITO.

ed, however, until one arrived at the dining room which was used as a ball room. Over every window was a Japanese flag and curtains of red and white. At the mauka end the arch under the receiving party stood was decorated with palm branches and simply with the Stars and Stripes and a sunburst flag. The central piece of decorations was an immense Japanese standard with crimson disc and rays that was suspended from the ceiling. It was twenty-eight by forty in size and by far the largest Japanese flag in Hawaii.

CONSUL RECEIVES.

The ball was to begin at nine o'clock from seven-thirty until that hour territorial band, under the leadership of Mr. Naone, dismounted catches from the stand under the mauka on the beach side of the court. A minutes after nine o'clock the band struck up the Japanese National anthem and the receiving committee took places under the American and Japanese flags at the mauka end of the room. The committee consisted of the following: Consul Saito, the Vice Consul, Madame Saito, Mrs. M. M. Mori, Miss Marion Scott, Ella Stansbury and others. The were presented by Secretary Atkinson.

For all the guests had been receiving the Consul proposed three cheers for the Emperor were given with customary buns. This was followed by three for the President of the United States and three more for the honor of Hawaii. After the cheer-

ing the Kiku quintette, which was located in the balcony over the receiving committee, struck up a dance and the lancers was announced. The first set was composed of Consul Saito and Mrs. Carter, Governor Carter and Madame Saito, Judge Dole and the Princess Kawananakoa, Prince Kawananakoa and Mrs. Dole. Another set was led by the Vice Consul and Secretary Atkinson.

### A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The scene was a brilliant one. The gowns worn by the ladies were most beautiful and made a perfect kaleidoscope of colors. The Consul and Vice Consul were in full uniform embroidered with leaves in gold and with heavy gold braid trimmings. Both wore swords. Most of the army and navy officers present wore full dress uniforms. At the close of the lancers a photographer, who was stationed in the balcony, attempted to take a flash light photograph of the dancers. When the match was applied to the flash powder it refused to burn properly, but when the photographer attempted to put out the embers it suddenly shot up in a mass of flame. The standard on which it was supported fell to the floor scattering the burning powder over the gallery which appeared to flash into a mass of fire. Quick action by the man who was manipulating the camera prevented what might have been a serious catastrophe and the blazing standard was carried outside.

Dancing was continued until a late hour. Refreshments were served in the breakfast room on the Waikiki side of the hotel and punch was dispensed in the hallway leading to the breakfast room. A force of chefs was at work behind a long counter and the immense throng was served quickly and without a hitch.

The beautiful gowns worn by the ladies were too numerous to describe. A picturesque touch was lent to the affair by the kimonos of the Japanese women. These were very beautiful and costly. The designs were most unique, some being decorated with flowers and others with landscape scenes. Mrs. Saito wore a beautiful creation of light blue silk. Mrs. Carter wore a pearl grey panne velvet gown with real lace bertha. She wore a necklace of pearls. The Princess Kawananakoa wore a gown of pearl grey crepe de chine heavily embroidered and having a lace bertha. Mrs. M. M. Scott wore a beautiful light blue silk.

Those present included, besides a large number of the prominent Japanese residents of this city, the following:

Governor and Mrs. Carter, Secretary Atkinson, Judge and Mrs. Dole, Prince and Princess Kawananakoa, Rear Admiral Terry, U. S. N., and Mrs. Terry, Paymaster Brown, U. S. N., Dr. Rossiter, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rossiter, Captain Humphrey, U. S. A., and Mrs. Humphrey, Col. McClellan, U. S. A., Lieut. Hamilton, U. S. A., Judge and Mrs. Hatch, Prof. and Mrs. M. M. Scott, The German Consul Vizavona, Portuguese Consul Canavarro, The British Consul and Mrs. Layard, Dr. Taylor, U. S. N., and Mrs. Taylor, J. O. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Mrs. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Josselyn, Lieut. Slatery, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Macfarlane, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Miss Alice Campbell, Walter Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chillingworth, Mr. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Wilder, The Chinese Consul and Mrs. Chang Tzu Fan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis, Jr., Miss Williamson, Miss Alice Jones, Misses Angus, Miss Kaufmann, Dr. and Mrs. High, Mrs. James Dougherty, Miss Beckley, Mr. and Mrs. Carrera, Attorney General and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, Miss Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, Miss May Gunn, Dr. and Mrs. Humphris, Mr. L. E. Pinkham, Miss Kopke, Mr. Ross, Mr. Tracy, Mr. W. L. Castle, Mrs. Mason Terry, Miss Helen Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Rennie Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Brook, Mrs. Julia Afong, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Kimball, Miss Helen Kimball, Mrs. Will Monsarrat, Mr. E. E. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Chamberlain, Mr. Prosser, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Klebahn, Mrs. Cunha, A. R. C. Cunha, Miss Cunha, Willie Roth, Prof. and Mrs. Griffiths, Prof. and Mrs. V. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Garvie, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, Miss Kelley, Miss Mist, Mr. Robert Mist, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mr. Ralph Morris, Miss Anna Paris, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gartley, Miss Marion Roth, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hayes, Mr. Ralph Hoemer, Mrs. W. M. Graham, Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith, Mr. Richard Ivers, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benson, Mr. Murray, Mr. F. E. Thompson, Mr. W. L. Adams, Mr. L. Dillingham, Mr. Walter Dillingham, Mr. M. D. Monsarrat, Prof. and Mrs. French, Miss Jennie Gifford, Mr. B. Griggs Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Will Love, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hare, Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ost, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. M. Johnson, Miss Maggie McIntyre, Mr. P. Armstrong, Miss Helen Noonan, Mr. Clarence Waterman, Judge and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Geo. F. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Pfothner, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rawlins, Mr. A. N. Campbell, Mr. R. W. Shingle, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smithies, Mr. Geo. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dodge, Mrs. Walbridge, Miss Cordie Walker, Mr. W. C. Parke, Dr. Wile, Mr. Nelson Lansing, Miss Alexander, Mr. B. C. A. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spilvola, Miss Eleanor Terry, Mr. Sam Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, and many others.

### DO NOT BE INFLUENCED.

Never hesitate to say "No" to your dealer if he offers you a substitute for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal on the market for the prompt curing of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and you make no mistake in buying this medicine. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## ISAAC H. SHERWOOD DIES AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS



THE LATE ISAAC H. SHERWOOD.

Isaac H. Sherwood's unexpected death caused a sensation of sorrow throughout the community yesterday. The event took place at his home in Kalihi about 3 o'clock that morning. Mr. Sherwood was taken ill on Tuesday night after returning from the turn-out of his company of the National Guard of Hawaii to meet Prince Fushimi when the steamer Manchuria had been prematurely announced. At 2:30 Wednesday morning he had Dr. Wayson summoned, who administered relief and, on a second visit at 9 o'clock p. m., found the patient apparently strong and on his feet. Later in the night Sherwood had a relapse and sank rapidly to the end. Dr. Wayson advised an autopsy, which was held by Dr. McDonald. The vital organs of the dead man were found generally affected and the cause of death was declared to have been acute suppurative peritonitis, or inflammation of the bowels.

Mr. Sherwood leaves a wife and one son, David Sherwood, about 17 years of age and still in school. The deceased was born in North Kona, Hawaii, 43 years ago. While in his teens he came to Honolulu, where he served as clerk to Deputy Marshal David Dayton during the smallpox epidemic of 1881. Afterward he returned to the island of Hawaii, where for a time he held the office of deputy tax assessor. In 1888 he removed to Honolulu and entered the Auditor's office as clerk, retaining his position under all the political mutations until his death. At the elections last year under the County Act, later declared a nullity, Mr. Sherwood was elected on the Republican ticket as County Auditor of Oahu. He was a second lieutenant in Co. C, N. G. H., and enjoyed the friendship of many people.

Last night the body lay in military state at the late home of the deceased. The funeral will take place from the house near Kalihi pumping station at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, services to be conducted by the Hawaiian pastor of the Kalihi church. There will be singing by pupils of the Kamehameha Boys and Girls' schools. Interment will be in Nuanu cemetery.

While the late Lieut. Sherwood will receive a military burial, Co. C and the Regimental band forming the escort, members of the Order of Kamehameha, the Young Hawaiians' Institute and the Fifth District Republican Committee will be represented among the pall-bearers. The Order of Kamehameha will turn out as a body, the funeral being under its auspices.

## THE SUGAR WORLD.

(Beet Sugar Gazette.)

For the purpose of preventing conflicts between sugar beet growers and beet sugar manufacturers, the Belgian government has appointed a committee composed of two delegates of the General Association of Sugar Manufacturers, two delegates of the Association of Free Chemists, two chemists from state laboratories, and two agricultural experts of the government service. This committee has appointed thirty chemists, each of whom is assigned to a certain district and will superintend the weighing and analysis of the beets delivered by the growers to the factories.

The most exhaustive tables of results obtained with sugar cane varieties ever published are contributed to the Archives of Java Suikerindustrie, August 15, 1904, by J. D. Kobus. These tables represent a summary of the replies given by 56 Java sugar factories to questions asked by the writer. The data are widely divergent, even those relating to one and the same cane variety. The author attributes this partly to the fact that the seed cane varieties make greater demands on the soil than the Chiribon cane, and partly to the fact that the qualities of the seed cane varieties are still insufficiently known.

The International Association for Sugar Statistics, at its recent meeting in Austria, adopted the following resolutions: (1) The chemical analysis of sugar beets for this association shall be limited to the sugar contents of the beets; (2) The chemical analysis of sugar beets for this association shall be made at the same time with the analysis of the sugar in the beet only during the last two weeks of the field campaign; (3) The chemists of the sugar associations of all countries are to be invited to meet in convention for the purpose of agreeing on uniform methods of analysis; (4) It is desirable that Belgium, Holland and Russia should join this association.

According to the Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, May, 1904, the total imports of sugar and molasses to those islands during the eleven months ending May, amounted to 6,252 gallons of syrup, valued at \$420, against 662 gallons, valued at \$215 in 1903, and 719 gallons in 1902; 1294 gallons of molasses valued at \$444 against 2073 gallons, valued at \$143 in 1903, and 300 gallons valued at \$143 in 1902; no raw sugar in 1904, against 14,714 pounds, valued at \$229 in 1903, and

13,467 pounds, valued at \$263; 6,235,465 pounds of refined sugar valued at \$183,042, against 4,869,590 pounds, valued at \$127,539 in 1903, and 3,393,759 pounds, valued at \$121,214 in 1902; candy and confectionery to the amount of 167,163 pounds, valued at \$25,675 against 246,472 pounds, valued at \$41,683 in 1903, and 265,682 pounds, valued at \$63,054 in 1902. The exports from the islands during the same period amounted to 84 gallons of molasses, valued at \$24; 142,745,644 pounds of raw sugar, valued at \$2,341,917, against 227,544,441 pounds, valued at \$3,604,711 in 1903, and 129,420,979 pounds, valued at \$2,292,596 in 1902; 419 pounds of refined sugar, valued at \$15, against 54,747 pounds, valued at \$2,389 in 1903, and 529,301 pounds, valued at \$9,143 in 1902.

The St. Petersburg Herald states in a recent issue that the minister of finance of Russia has decreed that the normal sugar production for the campaign of 1904-1905 shall amount to 63,000,000 puds. Of this quantity, 45,000,000 puds are to be used for the domestic market, not counting the 6,000,000 puds of iron reserve which must not be touched. The actual sugar production of this campaign is estimated at 78,000,000 puds, including 18,000,000 puds of last year's free reserves and 6,000,000 puds of iron stock. The production of each factory, after the first 30,000 puds, is therefore fixed at 77.9 per cent of its actual capacity. Of this amount, 55.7 per cent are assigned to the free sugar allotment, 15.3 per cent to the free reserve, and 16 per cent to the permanent reserve.

A writer in a recent issue of the Civil and Military Gazette of Calcutta states that there are signs of growing ascendancy of European beet sugar over East Indian cane sugar. It is feared that beet sugar may in time play the same role compared to cane sugar that synthetic indigo now plays in regard to natural indigo. While there are no tangible proofs of a very strong tendency in that direction, the writer sees it foreshadowed in the decline of the cane acreage in British East India. It is doubtful if there are any serious signs of such a tendency, and unless the writer of our East Indian contemporary adduces a few more convincing facts than those on which he bases his dire prophecy, the world will not be profoundly alarmed over the condition of the East Indian sugar industry. The Democratic Daily Chronicle of

September 7 reports that the experiments conducted on the sugar estates of British Guiana during the season, July 1 to December 31, 1903, and at the Botanic Gardens of Georgetown during the six months ending June 30, 1904, show that the largest acreage was devoted to the Bourbon (7,507 acres), white transparent (1,279 acres), D 109 (887 acres), H 147 (446 acres), and D 625 (123 acres). Seedling D 625 has shown its superiority by heading the list in the field of commercial sugar per acre since 1901. For the three campaigns, from 1901 to 1903, this seedling has produced an average yield of 2.71 tons of sugar per acre; next in order comes the Sealy seedling, with 2.13 tons per acre, and these are followed by D 95, D 145, and D 173, with 2.09, 2.07 and 2.05 tons per acre respectively.

## HIGH SHERIFF HENRY MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Sheriff Henry has finally announced his appointments to fill the places in the Police Station left vacant by Dow and Mossman. As expected Harry Murray gets Dow's place in the High Sheriff's office. George Sea, after ten years' faithful and efficient service, is promoted to head man in the Deputy Sheriff's office, and Ned Crabbe takes Sea's place as assistant. The appointments are deservedly popular. Harry Murray has the respect and good will of every right-minded man in the islands who knows him. He ran for Recorder on the Republican county ticket last year and was elected. George Sea has had ten years' experience and all his acquaintances will admit that



HARRY E. MURRAY.

he deserves the promotion. Ned Crabbe is as yet untried. He has been working in the Tax Office for some time and should be able to fill the place acceptably.

Harry Murray, the chief appointee, has had considerable experience. He was a volunteer in the Philippines, 1898-99; visited the Omaha Exposition in 1899; was appointed in March, 1903, to a clerkship in the Public Works Department; was nominated for County Clerk in September of last year and elected by a large majority. He was a delegate to the Republican convention this year and has been prominent as an officer of precinct clubs.

## HOW THE PIECE CLUB ENDORSED BROWN

The ten-member piece club known as the Good Government Club and presided over by Paddy Ryan had a little meeting the other day to name the candidates who were to receive their support in the coming election.

Paddy and four others constituted a quorum for the transaction of business and everything went swimmingly until the names of the Senators were reached. Then Harvey and Waller were unhesitatingly endorsed, but when the name of Cecil Brown was proposed three of the members objected to endorsing him on the ground that he employed Japanese and that he had proclaimed himself as a Republican and was making his canvass on that basis. The matter was put to a vote with a prospect of Brown getting left, three to two, but President Paddy, equal to the occasion, produced from the depths of his pockets the proxies of the five absent members, casting them solidly for Brown, whose name appears with the others as a regularly endorsed candidate of the club.

President Pickham of the Board of Health makes a special appeal for private aid to the public dispensary, which is hard pressed from an unusual number of school children sent there with sore eyes.

Mrs. Brigadier Stowell of Lee Avenue will have charge of the meeting of the Salvation Army at their hall on the corner of Nuuanu and King streets tonight at eight o'clock. All are invited to attend.

## THE PRINCE GOES AWAY

### Another Big Concourse When the Manchuria Departed.

Prince Fushimi's departure in the steamer Manchuria for San Francisco yesterday was marked by a popular demonstration at the Hackfeld wharf, only second in proportions to the great ovation that welcomed his arrival from Japan the previous day. While all nationalities were represented, most conspicuous were the Japanese and of these the school children.

After a night's rest at the Alexander Young hotel the Prince and his suite were up at 7 o'clock and had breakfast an hour later. Shortly after 9 o'clock they drove to the Japanese Consulate, to take leave of Consul General and Mrs. Miki Saito, and a reception was held there from 10 until nearly 11 o'clock. Then the Imperial party was escorted in carriages by the Consul General with his staff and the Japanese reception committee to the wharf. After boarding the steamer Prince Fushimi held a final reception, in the course of which his health and that of the Emperor were honored in bumper of champagne.

Up to the moment the gangway was lowered, Prince Fushimi was waited on by the National Guard of Hawaii's escort of officers—Major Wall, Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Cummins. The consular officials were in full uniform. As the mighty steamship moved away from the wharf, Prince Fushimi and suite stood on the bridge. The children sang Japanese war songs for some minutes before the vessel moved out, the Prince bowing his acknowledgments to the youngsters.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, the consular party and the committee, aboard the tug Fearless with the band, escorted the Manchuria out to sea.

Prince Fushimi may be expected to pass through Honolulu on his return home in the steamship Manchuria the early part of January. He had his photograph taken at the Consulate yesterday, surrounded by his suite, the consular people and the committee.

## JAPANESE COMMITS DELIBERATE SUICIDE

Fugunaka, a Japanese employed at the Fertilizer works at Kalihi, hanged himself night before last in the old brewery grounds. He made a deliberate job of it. He made a cloth rope and fastened one end around his neck. Then he climbed up a tree by means of a ladder, fastened a towel around a branch and then the rope to the towel and finally made his jump into eternity. The body was found in the morning. In the afternoon Fugunaka's brother came to the police station and claimed the body. It will be buried this afternoon at Kalihi.

## MAILE BASEBALL TEAM GOES TO HILO

The Maile ball tossers left Wednesday on the tug Iroquois for Hilo where they will meet a team picked from the stars of that place. From Hilo the team will go to Maui where they will play a return game with the All-Maui team.

## BAREFOOT BILL'S CASE GOES UP

Barefoot Bill will have his case tried in the Circuit Court. The police have a very complete case of circumstantial evidence against him. Charlie Chillingworth conducted the preliminary defense in District Court and managed to have the evidence regarding the cap found in Lowers & Cooke's thrown out.

During the afternoon a couple of drunks were arrested, and one man, Wm. Anderson, for vagrancy. Sheriff Henry says that he has been agreeably surprised over the remarkable sobriety shown by the Japanese during the stay of the Prince and the Emperor's birthday. Only one Jap has been arrested for drunkenness during the last two days.

"Why don't you try to make yourself one of the intellectual celebrities of your time?" "What's the use?" answered the bright but indolent young man; "the firm whose patent food I have been eating would come along and want all the credit."—Washington Star.

Strength: "Some scientist has declared that there is as much strength in three eggs as there is in a pound of beefsteak." "What's the use?" replied the actor, "I eat an egg once that would have eliminated the other two eggs from that proposition."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Friday evening there will be a reception to the Rev. J. W. Wadson, the new Methodist pastor, at the parsonage. Friends of the congregation are cordially invited.



# WOMAN'S BOARD

## Meeting Devoted to a Study of the Chinese.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions was held yesterday afternoon in the back room of the Sunday School at Central Union Church. About fifty ladies were present.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Gulick and those present united in singing "Awake My Soul." Mrs. Gulick then read from the 55th chapter of Isaiah. Before offering the prayer, she delivered a little message from Miss Chamberlain, the President, who sent her love and asked to be prayed for. Miss Chamberlain has felt as though she would never rise from her bed but now is confident of recovering. Mrs. Gulick then led in prayer.

Mrs. Atherton, the Secretary, then read an elaborate report of the meeting for October when Miss Chamberlain was suddenly stricken with apoplexy shortly after opening the meeting.

Mrs. Judd then gave a message from Mrs. Henry Waterhouse who is now living in Pasadena, California. Mrs. Waterhouse writes that her daughter Elnora is in bad health and they will probably return soon if her condition does not improve. Mrs. Judd also mentioned letters she had received from Hattie Dickson and Mrs. Pratt. The latter expects to arrive here about Christmas time.

Mrs. Dillingham then read her report as Treasurer, showing a balance on hand of \$124.70. The collection that was taken amounted to \$28.15.

Mrs. Gulick spoke of the Mission boat which was now overdue from the South Seas. Rev. Mr. Rundle and wife are on board. They are temporarily returning from their labors in that region because of the ill health of Mrs. Rundle.

The letter of thanks from Mr. S. M. Damon was then read. This was in reply to one sent by the Ladies' Guild expressing sympathy over his bereavement.

The society has been taking up the general subject of the Chinese. The papers read at this meeting were all along the same general lines, dealing with their civilization and conservatism. Miss Clark read a paper on "Chinese Civilization." She dwelt on the length of time that it had endured and yet had not progressed in thought or achievements for centuries. While other civilizations have come to their greatest glory and then decayed, the Chinese have remained the same.

Mrs. French wrote on the subject of the "Race Characteristics of the Chinese." She dwelt on the excessive industry, and patience of the race but the lack of honesty. That was one of the reasons of the non-development of the country. Interest was excessively high because of the risk involved.

Mrs. Margaret Hopper read a paper written by Mrs. Walker on "The Puzzling Problems." She spoke of their excessive numbers and the general poverty as the problems that arose to confront the Missionary. The Chinese consider themselves as practically the whole unit of the human race and look upon the foreign missionary as an intruder. Their whole attention is turned upon the achievements of the past and this makes it hard to inculcate new ideas.

Miss Green's paper was on "Chinese Conservatism From the Standpoint of a Chinese Scholar."

The educated Chinese as a whole are strongly opposed to the adoption of foreign innovations and ideas because they undermine all that the Chinese hold sacred, i. e., ancestor worship and the completeness of knowledge as comprised in the thirteen classics. The younger generation of scholars has awakened somewhat, and the comparatively recent edict allowing young men to study abroad will be beneficial in the future.

Mrs. Frank Damon then gave a short talk on Chinese work here. She spoke of the good that the plague fire had done in emancipating the Chinese women. Since then they had more intercourse with the outside world and did not consider all whites as "devils." Mrs. Damon then explained a point that had come up in one of the previous papers. The Chinese study aloud to get the right pronunciation and not simply because their ancestors had done so.

Mrs. Gulick then called for reports on the work among the Portuguese and of the Lima Kokua, but the ladies who have charge of those departments were not present.

Miss Conn then spoke of her trip. She "had a glorious good time" and came back with "happiest memories of visits in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire and Iowa." She spoke of the meetings that she had attended at Clifton Springs where the International Union of Missionaries was held. She showed a photo of the seventy-five present at the reunion. She also attended the meeting of the American Board at Cincinnati and the Congressional Council at Des Moines. The meeting then adjourned after singing "More Love to Thee."

## FRANK ATHERTON ON KULA SMALL FARMING

Waikuku, Maui, Oct. 25, 1904.  
Editor Advertiser: I write you a few weeks ago suggesting that in your campaign favoring the small farmer it might be well to look into the conditions

of things in Kula where small farming has been carried on for some years. I did not expect that you would publish that letter. It was written simply to call your attention to what has been attempted in that line for the past ten or fifteen years in that district and to suggest that some of the results and present conditions be examined.

Since you request further information on the subject I take this opportunity to point out a few things which I have observed during the last five months that I have spent in the district.

Commenting on the crops raised you state that you were not recommending the raising of temperate zone products but only tropical. Since the climate of Kula resembles in many ways that of a semi-temperate one, why should it not offer a good opportunity to raise those products which grow well in such places, find a ready sale here, and so save importing such products?

Corn, potatoes, and beans certainly grow well in Kula and are always in great demand. Corn is used very largely as cattle feed all over the Island and potatoes and beans find a ready sale. Such vegetables as peas and cauliflower, which are difficult to raise on the Islands, thrive well in Kula and are as fine as grown in many parts of the States. In the fruit line the peaches are excellent also the figs, Pigs, turkeys, and chickens thrive well so that one would naturally conclude that Kula would be an ideal place for the small farmer. Such it would be if the obstacles were not so great, and it is the various obstacles that have to be overcome, that it seems to me should be plainly shown up, and not only the most favorable conditions.

The difficulties in the way of success are many but I will simply enumerate a few of them in order that one may see both sides of this subject which you seem to be promoting in such glowing terms.

First. Distance from source of supplies, and market for products. The nearest good stores are from fifteen to twenty miles distant. The cost of hauling supplies ranges from five to ten dollars a ton. The cost of hauling lumber is fifteen dollars a thousand feet, just about half its original cost. This heavy expense is practically doubled for it costs about the same to get products to the nearest market. To ship to Honolulu, the cost of freight must be added, so that to send a ton of potatoes to Paia or Kahului costs \$5 and to Honolulu with the necessary extra handling, besides the freight the expense is about \$7.50. When the gross price received is only from \$15 to \$20 the margin of profit is small. Then take into account rent of land and labor to raise the crop, and the profit dwindles to a mere nothing.

Second. Pests. The past few years these have been many. To save the young corn from being totally destroyed by insects it is necessary to go through the fields and sprinkle a mixture of flour and Paris Green on every spear of corn. Usually this is done twice during the first month or two. Think of this labor besides the cost of the material. The potatoes and all vegetables have to be treated in this same manner. Various blights also attack these products which cause a further loss.

Third. Climatic conditions. If the summer is particularly dry which is the case every few years the growth is very much retarded and the crop is small and poor. On the other hand if a heavy rain sets in the soil is so soft and fine that the better soil is washed down into the beds of the streams, or washes occur here and there through the fields, causing much damage and loss. It is impossible to do any irrigating as there are no streams at all except for a few hours after a heavy rain. All the water used has to be caught from the roofs of houses and stored in large cement cisterns, the original cost of which is another item in expense which has to be taken into consideration. It is practically impossible to use fertilizers on the fields on account of the expense of getting such materials there, and also because the heavy winter rains wash off so much of the top soil.

There used to be a good profit in pigs but the price of pork has steadily declined in the past few years so that now the margin of profit is very small. Various diseases have also become prevalent so that some people have given up raising pigs almost entirely. Chickens do well, also turkeys, and eggs are abundant, but the cost of getting them to market is so great in comparison to the net returns that the profit is small.

Taking into consideration, therefore, all these various difficulties, small farming in Kula certainly has many and serious drawbacks. So much so that the Portuguese and Chinese who used to be largely interested there have been leaving steadily for the past few years. The Japanese have been taking their places to a large extent but do not seem to be doing any better. In conversation with the proprietor of a store in the district he stated that throughout Kula the people were very hard up and it was difficult to collect bills for supplies. Many are now turning their attention to the sugar cane hoping that may prove profitable. It is merely an experiment as yet but I sincerely hope they may succeed. Certainly those living in the district deserve to succeed after contending with so many difficulties. But I do not see how any one can conscientiously recommend it as suitable for the small farmer. I have not been very carefully over all parts of Maui but unless conditions are much more favorable elsewhere I fail to see how this Island can be recommended as a good field for the small farmer.

At Haiku they have started in extensively with pineapples and are turning out a fine article from their canneries. I certainly hope it will prove a success but how much profit there will be in merely the raising of pineapples by the small farmer remains to be proved.

My object in writing on this subject is not to discuss the pros and cons of small farming in all its phases but to simply point out a few of the many difficulties that present themselves throughout the district in which I have been a resident for the past few months. I sincerely hope that one of the first to attract the small farmer and has been settled quite thickly for the past few years, and whose products are well known throughout the Islands and are in constant demand.

Very truly yours,  
F. C. ATHERTON

# HAWAII AS A VANTAGE GROUND OF MISSIONS

## Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder's Eloquent Address Before the Congregational Home Missionary Society in Des Moines, Iowa.

The Des Moines Register says: One of the most interesting addresses before the Congregational Home Missionary society yesterday was that of Rev. Doremus Scudder, secretary of the Hawaiian board, who came all the way from the far off islands to present its needs and opportunities for missionary work. His address was a most eloquent review of the missionary history of the islands and he paid a splendid tribute to the early missionary heroes who planted the first seeds of Christianity and nurtured them. He pointed out also that while at one time, in 1866, 32.5 per cent of the Hawaiian population was enrolled in Christian churches, in 1900 only 10 per cent was so enrolled; he showed further that in 1860 31 per cent of the entire population of the islands was in Christian churches while now only 4 per cent is so enrolled. He declares that in a large measure this alarming decrease was due to the fact that America laxed in its missionary work.

Mr. Scudder made a warm plea for a renewal of Congregational activity in the Hawaiian and a re-establishment of Congregational prestige. He advanced many reasons for working this field, not merely for its local good, but because through Hawaii is a gateway for reaching Asia. In this connection he paid an interesting tribute to the Chinese. He said:

### CHINESE NOT SO BAD.

But our opportunity widens far beyond the boundaries of Christian fellowship and race assimilation within the territory. Hawaii simply can not live for itself alone. Its destiny is to affect the whole Pacific world of which it is the center. As that world halts at this God-made rest house will the influence of the islands be recreative or destructive? Is the touch to be that of Christ or of the beast? The multitudinous saloons and gambling dens of Honolulu are fighting a life and death battle to answer this query their way. We want your help, fathers and brothers in Christ, to answer it God's way. Our touch is wider than you think. It reaches far across the blue Pacific into thousands of hamlets in China and Japan. Remember the farming class of the latter empire is almost untouched by the gospel at home. We have the most progressive of the children of its farms and fields at our doors. We love these Asiatics as you do not because we know them. We have never treated the Chinese with the scorn and meanness, the stonings and murderous mobbings of the mainland. Hawaii gave them her daughters and opened to them her citizenship. They have them repaid the confidence a hundred fold. America is making one of her biggest blunders— not excepting slavery and free franchise for blacks—in her open door to Europe's worn out millions side by side with

her closed door to the yellow man, the arbiter of the future. We in Hawaii who know him found in him some elements of adaptation to the coming world-civilization which we proud Anglo-Saxons lack. We have been evolved to survive in an atmosphere of war; he in one of peace. We need him more than he needs us. But to make him what he may be, to round out all his glorious possibilities, he must have Christ. Therefore, God sent him to Hawaii, where, though not always treated like a brother, he has fared better at the hands of the Anglo-Saxons than anywhere else on earth. He comes to us by the ten thousands. Part of him returns home; part stays. The part that stays carries back new wants and opens the way for American commerce. It is our business that he take Christ with him. That business has been well begun, for already Hawaii has given Japan one of her three leading Christian laymen. Already we are sending over young men with hearts aflame to carry the gospel to Japan, China, the Philippines, Pacific coast, anywhere. You have marveled at Japan's patriotism; fanaticism some call it. Those who talk that way don't know the Japanese. It is loyalty. Wait until that loyalty begins to burn for King Christ as it is blazing today for Emperor Mutsuhito, then the world will think it never knew the meaning of the word missionary.

### OCCUPY, FORTIFY AND USE.

Now, then, we live in an age which believes in applying modern methods to Christian propaganda. A half century or more ago our naval leaders discerned the vital strategic relation borne by Hawaii to our mainland. Over that midocean territory today the stars and stripes wave because the nation believes true what its fighting men said. But the importance of Hawaii to the kingdom of Christ is indefinitely greater than its value to the United States, incalculable though that may be. Think of 100,000 Chinese and Japanese torn from their connection with effete religious systems and placed in our very hands to do with as we please, not scattered as their fellow immigrants are in our mainland, where community Christian life with one another is impossible, but gathered in groups by themselves on lonely plantations. They turn so readily to the teachings of Jesus that with proper facilities the majority should go back home flying the banner of the cross. I know no possible justification for God's marvelous dealings with Hawaii except in connection with this world wide mission. In a few short years the Hawaiian people will be no more than a strain of blood in a great mixed nation. But Asia is limitless, and Hawaii is one key to Asia. The command of our captain regarding those mid-Pacific islands to his American army is: "Occupy, fortify and use as strategic base."

## A SAN FRANCISCAN IS CURED OF THE LEPROSY

The Examiner says: George Pepeloy, thirty-five years a leper, has been cured of the malady that through all the ages has been regarded as beyond the reach of medical skill. During the past nine years he has been an inmate of the San Francisco Pesthouse. Before coming here he was for a long time shut up in a similar hospital at New Orleans, finally making his escape.

There can be no question that he was actually afflicted with leprosy, having inherited the disease from his mother, and nobody who ever saw him at the institution on Twenty-sixth street would have any doubt about it.

The Board of Health has declared Pepeloy to be fully cured, after thorough examination and extended study of his case by such surgeons and physicians as Dr. James W. Ward, now president of the Health Board; Dr. Howard Morrow and Dr. Fred G. Canney. Although the utmost precautions are taken to keep lepers away from communication with the general public, even as in past centuries the victims of the "living death" were isolated, compelled to wear long gowns and hoods and to carry wooden clappers for the purpose of sounding warning that they were lepers, the Board of Health has released the long-imprisoned patient and allowed him to

go wherever he pleases without surveillance or restraint.

### CASE ALMOST MIRACLE.

Nothing is known to the doctors about the means or method of the cure that astonishes them. The credit is not theirs. Since miracles were performed on earth, the medical men have regarded leprosy as absolutely beyond the possibility of cure. Pepeloy, the subject, says that he cured himself and that the healing is the result of a discovery never made before. He says that all lepers can be cured; but he has suffered so long, and is now so helpless in the world to which he is almost a stranger, that he feels he has a right to make financial profit out of his secret. So for the present the formula is his alone. "Pepeloy is cured," said Dr. Ward last night. "His case has been looked into by physicians whose standing and learning cannot be doubted, and there is no question about the matter."

Dr. George Purlinsky, who has medical charge of the lepers at the pesthouse, says that in all certainty a cure has practically been effected. The disease, he thinks, may not be fully eradicated from the patient's system, and he is to examine Pepeloy once a month. He agrees with the other doctors, however, that the leper has been so thoroughly healed that there is no danger of the disease being spread by him and that no trace of the leprosy can now be detected.

Pepeloy is about forty years of age. He was born in Honolulu.

## MASSACHUSETTS LECTURE ON HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The Haverhill (Mass.) Evening Gazette of October 2 has the following account of a lecture on Hawaii by Leonard O. Towne:

Mr. Leonard O. Towne gave a talk last evening at Dr. Hubbard's before the Men's club of three churches, his subject being Hawaii. From Mr. Towne's description of the first visit of the islands, their mountains, bounding from the waters of the Pacific through to that of placid and people met in his monthly stay, the evening was made of greatest interest. Among those in first welcome him at Honolulu and entertain him

while there was a son of Mr. James E. Adams of Riverside, Mr. Will D. Adams late of this city, now one of Honolulu's prominent business men, in charge of the most extensive music store there. Around him, too, centre the principal musical events in the capital of our new territory. The beauties of the island of Oahu, on which is Honolulu, with the grandeur of its mountains, wealth of vegetation, equable climate, luxurious hotels, tropical bathing beaches, the hearty hospitality of its almost American city, with its fine business blocks, churches, schools, gov-

ernment buildings (the latter old royal palaces), electric light and car service, and most sumptuous private residences, were all dwelt upon prominently by the speaker.

A week on the island of Maui, with its volcanic crater of Haleakala greater than any other nearer than those at the moon, the beautiful Iao valley, and again more cordiality and hospitality of its people, was evidently one of the pleasantest parts of Mr. Towne's experience. The ascent to the crater took a day of hard horseback climbing, then all night sleeping out in the clear, cold air of 10,000 feet elevation. This enormous extinct crater is about seven miles long, two and one-half wide and 3,000 feet deep, a most impressive and awe-inspiring scene.

Later a visit was made to the island of Hawaii, where Kilauea holds the distinction of being the greatest active volcano on earth. Specimens of lava and sulphur sent down from the latter were shown. The visit to the lower pit of the volcano (for this is one of the safe sort to approach) was an occasion for cooking dinner over heat coming up through cracks on the lava, to fall into which would mean certain death.

Various curios were shown: A heavy rock "Poi" pounder used in making the native food, with calabashes for holding it; a copy of a native grass hut; unique work in braided fans, belts, necklaces of seeds from cocoanuts; a grass Hula skirt; rush shoes used by the natives for walking on the cinder lava; Japanese curios of many sorts—for of the 140,000 inhabitants of the islands, nearly 60,000 were stated as being Japs.

The weird, heart-breaking minor strains of the native Hawaiian music were illustrated by selections of several songs by Mr. Towne, "Sweet Lei Lehua," "Maui" and "Aloha Oe." The great wealth of the islands, sugar, was spoken of and samples of the cane shown.

It was very evident that the speaker has had a most enjoyable summer at our new possessions and his enthusiasm for the uniqueness of much of the native life, the hospitality of both natives and foreigners (as Hawaiians call Americans and others), the charm of flowers, fruit, climate and all that the ocean-cooled but tropical islands possess, was most unbounded. After the talk refreshments were served and opinions freely expressed of a highly interesting and instructive evening having been spent.

## KUHIO BACK FROM HAWAII

The Republican nominee for Delegate to Congress, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Desha, returned on the Mauna Loa. Kuhio's reception all along the line was far more enthusiastic than when he was there a few weeks ago. Mr. Desha intends to put in the rest of the time before election touring Oahu in favor of Kuhio.

### Pears In Fine Order.

Alligator pears collected by the Federal Experiment Station to be sent in cold storage to New York ought to have arrived there in good shape. Some specimens kept here in cold storage far beyond the same length of time are in perfect condition. It ought to be easy, by the aid of modern ice plants, to have alligator pears in this market the year around.

### HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

### Kauai Murder.

Later details from the Garden Isle show that it was not through drunkenness that the murder took place on the 25th of last month. It seems that it arose over a quarrel concerning cards. One man claimed that the other cheated, whereupon the latter stabbed his countryman who died the next day. The murderer is still at large.

## Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.



Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it. I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

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